# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### A Lively Scene in the House of Representatives.

### How and Why the Committee on Southern Outrages Was Formed.

### Reckless Charges Against Republicans by Ben Butler.

### He Receives a Severe Castigation From Speaker Blaine.

### Joint Action of the Two Houses on Southern Disorders Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Such a scene as occurred in the House today has not been witnessed since the days of impeachment. The bad blood, which has been coming nearer the surface every day for the past two weeks, broke out today in a violent form. Gen. BUTLER's indignation at being repudiated in the House yesterday, took shape over-night in the letter printed this morning, which, to make it more pointed on the meeting of the House, was laid in printed form on the desk of every member. Mr. KELLEY was the first to rise to a personal explanation on this impudent document, and he repudiated the charge of the affiliation of the high-tariff men with the Democrats to effect an adjournment of Congress. Mr. BUTLER, in reply to a remark of Mr. PETERS, then denounced the passage of the resolution of investigation, yesterday, as a sprung trick, and a violation of the caucus agreement. A sharp colloquy then followed between Mr. PETERS and Mr. DAWES on the one hand, and Gen. BUTLER on the other, when Speaker BLAINE, calling Mr. WHEELER to the chair, took the floor and castigated BUTLER with tremendous vigor for the insults offered in the published letter. The excitement now ran very high. Members left their seats, the galleries grew turbulent, and the House got beyond control. The passages between the speakers were of the sharpest character, cutting very closely on parliamentary decorum. The galleries applauded, the Democrats clapped their hands, and everybody enjoyed the manner in which Mr. BLAINE flayed Mr. BUTLER. The latter winced very decidedly under the castigation, and was not up to his usual mark when he came to reply. The debate is worth reading in full as a specimen of the results of attempting to legislate in caucus, for this is what all this row grew out of. BUTLER insists that the Republicans agreed to support his bill, while a majority of them aver that a caucus has no business to bind members on details of legislation. The difficulty between the Speaker and Gen. BUTLER absorbs all discussion here to-night, to the exclusion of the Sumner matter or any other topic. So many of the members appointed on the House Committee of Thirteen have declined that it will have to be reorganized. Messrs. Butler, Kelley, Shellabarger, Coburn and Cox were excused today.

THE SENATE ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Senate caucus met again this morning, but at 12 o'clock no agreement had been made, and the meeting was adjourned till 1 o'clock in order to give opportunity for a short session of the Senate. The caucus met again shortly after 1 o'clock, and the end of the deliberations was reached and the course of the party in the Senate decided on. In the first place it was agreed to offer in the Senate to-morrow a concurrent resolution for a joint committee of the two Houses to continue the investigation into the condition of the South during the recess, and report next December. The Committee is to be composed of twelve members, five on the part of the Senate, and seven on the part of the House. This resolution will be passed in the Senate, and will most likely meet the approval of the House, and supplant the Committee of investigation provided for in that body yesterday. In addition to this a proposition offered by Mr. SHERMAN was agreed to. It was that a resolution be passed in the Senate reciting the condition of affairs existing at the South, and directing the Judiciary to inquire what measures are necessary for the suppression of disorders there, and to report forthwith. This resolution will also be passed, but the action of the Judiciary Committee under its instructions is quite problematical. It may not report any measure at all, and if it should, the measure will be of a very mild character compared with the bill offered by Gen. BUTLER. There is already on the statute-books law which gives the Federal Courts almost all the jurisdiction in the matter which it has been proposed to confer on them, and the sections conferring it were read in caucus today.

WILL CONGRESS WAIT FOR THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION?

There are as yet no developments which warrant the belief that the session will be continued beyond next week. Inasmuch as the statement is being insidiously circulated both here and elsewhere that the President is seeking to detain Congress here in order to obtain action on San Domingo, it becomes necessary to again say that the statement is not true. Such is the mass of falsehood and rumor sent forth from this city, by telegraph and otherwise, that the truth in any case can only receive proper weight by iteration and reiteration. In the first place, no treaty has been made, and none will be brought back by the Commission, because they were not authorized to make any. Should Congress be in session when the Commission returns, and their report be completed in time, it will probably be laid before Congress for the information of the country, but that is all. The President does not expect and will not ask action at the present time. There will be no treaty for the action of the Senate, and no movement by way of joint resolution will be countenanced, whoever may make it. This statement is positive, and is based upon facts which cannot be contradicted.

A HOAX ABOUT CUBA.

Some of your contemporaries were humbugged last night with a report that Gen. SICKLES had telegraphed here a proposition from the Spanish Government to sell Cuba and Porto Rico for $100,000,000. There is no truth in it. Nothing of the kind has been received from Gen SICKLES.

THE LESSON OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The secret of the Republican defeat in New-Hampshire comes to the surface here in the fact that certain well-known Republicans of that State resident here a part of the time, were so well convinced that a defeat could not be avoided at this time, that they abandoned their heretofore uniform practice of going home some weeks prior to the election and participating in the canvass. They did this because they felt morally certain that the dissensions which have been brewing in that State for several years past could only be cured by a defeat of the party at the polls, and it was better that it should occur this Spring than wait a year longer. These gentlemen repudiate the idea that the SUMNER matter had any appreciable influence in the election. New-Hampshire Republicans are not of the kind to cut the throats of their own candidates on such provocation as that. If the party in the State will, under this lesson, now unite for future action, it will be as regularly carried for the Republicans hereafter as it has been heretofore.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House for adjournment was laid before the Senate today by the Vice-President, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was laid on the table. The vote was light, and no division was demanded. The action was, in a measure, informal, and whether it should be decisive was regarded as depending on the result reached in caucus, which was adjourned in the morning till 1 o'clock. It was then determined that the resolution should remain on the table.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

During the hour the Senate was in session today there were a great number of bills introduced, and the present Congress already has nearly, if not quite, as many propositions before it as were introduced in last Congress. The printing of 100,000 copies of the preliminary report of the census was authorized. STEWART, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, tried to have the Arkansas branch of the Texas Pacific Railroad passed, but it went over under objection by CASSERLY. CASSERLY offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a commission of three, consisting of two military and one civil engineer, to look at the Sutro bore in Nevada. DAVIS proposed a resolution for a constitutional amendment creating a tribunal for the decision of all constitutional questions and differences which might arise between the States and the United States, which lays over to be printed.

STOPPAGE OF AN OFFICER'S ALLOWANCES.

A former officer of the army was allowed, by resolution of Congress, a certain sum for compensation not sanctioned by previous laws, to be paid to him out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. On examination it was found that the officer, on leaving the service, had been erroneously paid three months' extra pay, and the question arose whether it could be deducted from the sum allowed by the resolution. Controller BRODHEAD decided that nothing whatever could be paid to the officer until he had restored to the United States the sum he had erroneously received for extra pay; and that in such cases the accounting officers have always held, and the Supreme Court has decided, that an offset or stoppage may be made for any indebtedness to the Government, on the general principle that the right belongs to every creditor to apply the unappropriated moneys of his debtor in his hands to the extinguishment of the debts due to him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Charles J. Manning, Collector of Customs at Albemarle, N. C.; Andrew C. Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Minnesota; D. A. Davidson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee; William C. Harbinson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; William R. Smith, Receiver of Public Moneys at Sioux City, Iowa.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

Senator CARPENTER has been very ill, at Willard's Hotel, for the past week, with pneumonia, and, though improving, he is still unable to sit up more than half an hour at a time, and cannot attend to any business whatever.

THE SPOILS OF A WHISKY RAID.

Supervisor EMORY, of Tennessee, reports the following result of a recent raid made by a force of officers and men, acting under his direction, against illicit distilleries in the Third District of that State: Seventeen illicit distilleries were found and broken up; eleven copper worms and 265 fermenting tubs were found and cut in pieces; 20,000 gallons of beer, 210 gallons of low-wines, ninety-five gallons of highwines, seventy-five bushels of corn-meal, twenty bushels of oats, fifty bushels of corn, one lot of wheat, quantity not estimated, and one corn-mill, all of which were destroyed.

## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 16.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a petition of the manufacturers of machinery, praying that a duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem be levied upon all imported machinery manufactured, in whole or in part, of iron or steel. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions were presented by Mr. FENTON, of New-York, from ROBERT SQUIRES, LYMAN TREMAIN and others, praying for the removal of all restrictions from the laying of international telegraph lines. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MORSE'S MONUMENT.

The House bill granting permission for the erection of a monument to Prof. MORSE, at Seventh-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, was passed.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for final adjournment came up, but, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was temporarily laid on the table without a division.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following are the most important of the new bills introduced, which were referred as indicated:

By Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut—Amendatory of an act revising and amending the statutes on patents and copyrights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa—Repealing the act fixing the times for the regular meeting of Congress, approved Jan. 22, 1867. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri—To enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company to mortgage its road. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. WEST, of Louisiana—To provide the appointment of an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—To reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service, being substantially the House bill of last session. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices, &c.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey—To more fully enforce the Fourteenth Amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several Railroad bills were also introduced, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners, two of them to be engineers of the army and one a mining engineer, to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel in Nevada, with special reference to the importance, feasibility, cost and time required to construct the same, the value of the bullion extracted from the mines on the Comstock lode, their present and probable future production; also, the geological and practical value of said tunnel as an exploring work, and its general bearing upon our mining and other national interests in ascertaining the practicability of deep mining. Passed.

ADDITIONAL MAIL LINES.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil.

It directs the Postmaster-General to arrange for a semi-monthly mail service between New-York and Rio Janeiro during the unexpired term of the existing contract, the additional compensation to be one cent per pound on increased importations of coffee to be effected thereby. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FENTON also introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Europe by lines of American steam-ships.

It directs the Postmaster-General to invite proposals for carrying the mails from New-York to various European ports by weekly lines of first-class American steam-ships of not less than four thousand tons register, and limits the bid for the service to Liverpool to $300,000; for the service to Germany to $400,000, and to Genoa and other Mediterranean ports to $500,000; the contracts to go into effect before Jan. 1, 1873, and the ships to be subject to inspection and survey by the Navy Department. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a memorial from the Southern Republican Association, which at his request was read by the Secretary. The memorialists represent that their Association is composed of citizens from all the Southern States, at present residents of the District of Columbia, and set forth that the immigration southward was retarded, and the interests of their section otherwise materially injured, by the commission of Kuklux outrages; and urging the necessity of immediate action by Congress to protect the people, and particularly the loyal element. Referred to the Committee on Southern Outrages.

*A Resolution Offered.*

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, read the following resolution:

That as organized bands of desperate and lawless men, mainly composed of soldiers in the late rebel army, armed, disciplined, disguised, and bound by oaths of secret organizations, have by force, terror and violence subverted all civil authority in the late insurrectionary States, thus overthrowing the safety of persons and property, and all those rights which are the primary basis and object of all civil government, and which are expressly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all its citizens, and as the Courts are rendered utterly powerless by organized perjury to punish crimes, therefore the Judiciary Committee is instructed to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the Courts of the United States to execute the laws, punish such organized violence, and secure to all citizens the rights so guaranteed to them.

Mr. SHERMAN asked the immediate consideration of the resolution, for which unanimous consent was required.

Mr. BLAIR objected.

The resolution was laid over under the rules, and upon the request of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, was ordered to be printed.

*A Bill Introduced.*

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the protection of persons resident within the United States against unlawful combinations and conspiracies, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It provides for the punishment of unlawful acts of members of the Kuklux organization by the United States Courts as felonies; authorizes the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and to call forth the militia of any State in which unlawful combinations exist, in order to bring the offenders to trial, and requires grand and petit jurors to swear that they have never counseled, advised or aided such combinations or conspiracies.

A NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, for the establishment of a constitutional tribunal, consisting of one member from each State, with power to decide all questions of conflict and jurisdiction between the United States and the several States, and the constitutionality of bills passed by Congress, or acts done by any Government officer, and to open and count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President. Proceedings before the tribunal may be on petition or on appeal from all the Courts of the United States and of the States. A majority of the members of the tribunal shall decide all questions brought before them.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the House bill, making appropriations for the payment of additional clerks and messengers in the Pension Office, and for other purposes, was taken up. Sundry amendments from the Committee on Appropriations were adopted, among which was an amendment that the appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings or grounds for the entire year, commencing July 1, 1871, shall be available for the current year.

Pending action on the bill, the Senate, at 1¼, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—MR. BUTLER'S CHARGES.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, asked to be excused from serving as a member of the Select Committee to investigate Southern outrages. Neither the condition of his health nor his affairs permitted him to pledge the Summer to any public duties. He was now under medical charge, threatened with a pulmonary affliction, and, therefore, after the adjournment of Congress, must seek repose, and not labor. He invited attention to a circular laid on the desks of members this morning addressed to the Republicans of the House of Representatives, signed by B. F. BUTLER. It was charged that this Committee was raised by a combination of the high tariff Republicans with the Democracy. He begged leave most emphatically to deny that assertion, and to say that he was on the floor yesterday as a high tariff Republican, and voted on every question put while his health permitted him to be there, and by an examination of the Journal it would be found that his views were on all questions consistent with those of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) while the revenue reformers around him, the men who joined with the Democratic Party of the House and saved its ascendency and success in the assaults upon the industry of the country by showing a determination to rush through, without debate or reconsideration, a repeal of duties on articles in the production of which many thousands of American laborers are employed, all voted against him when they voted in opposition to his accuser, the gentleman from Massachusetts. In the name of the industrial interests of the country and their representatives upon the floor, he made this early, earnest and honest protest against this false and unfounded accusation, and having done this he asked the House to excuse him from serving on the Committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I may be pardoned for saying a word in reply to what has been said by my friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLEY. I have made no accusation against him. His vote has always been in accordance with his party obligations. He attended the caucus of the party so long as his health permitted. I know that he is not of those who entered into the combination, but I ask, is there any other high-tariff gentleman who desires the floor to explain his vote? I say again, analyze the votes, and while admitting that two or three high tariff men have voted with the Republican Party, I say and I reaffirm that this resolution, which is so obnoxious to a majority of the Republicans on this floor, was put through lest there should be legislation on the tariff.

*How Butler Figures Down the Majority.*

Mr. PETERS—Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. PETERS—I wish to ask whether the gentleman is not aware that a majority of the Republican members who voted yesterday on the resolution voted for it?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not.

Mr. PETERS—An analysis of the yeas and nays, as made by many gentlemen, shows that fifty-eight Republicans voted for and fifty Republicans against the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER—I understand all that perfectly. The resolution was sprung upon the House. Many of the warmest opponents of the resolution voted for it because as Southern men, as well as other good Republicans, they saw from the trick that was played upon them that there would be no other legislation except this in favor of the South, and they did not like to vote against it.

Mr. DAWES—I would like to ask my colleague a question.

Mr. BUTLER—Let me finish my sentence. Thereupon they voted in that way so that they might not be placed in a seemingly false position at home. But that was not the way in which the eighty-four men who attended the Republican caucus, held the night before, which many of those gentlemen who voted for the resolution either did not attend or left before its deliberations got through, intended and ordered their Committee to bring the matter of protection to the Southern Union men before the House. By the aid of a majority of the Democratic votes the legislation of this House is carried on in defiance of any organization of Republicanism. Now I will yield to a question from my colleague, Mr. DAWES.

*What He Means by a Legislative Trick.*

Mr. DAWES—What I desire to ask my colleague is that he will state explicitly what he means by the term trick, which he applies to his fellow-members upon the floor, acting under the same responsibility that he acts under?

Mr. BUTLER—The term what?

Mr. DAWES—What the gentleman means when he applies the term trick to the action of his fellow-members here upon the floor. I want to know what my colleague means by applying the term trick to fifty-eight of his political associates upon this floor who differed with fifty acting under the same sense of responsibility and the same sense of duty that my colleague acts under, here in this House?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I do not understand that I applied the term trick to Republicans.

Mr. DAWES—My colleague, in his circular, that he has been pleased to place upon our desks—

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DAWES—Wait a moment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Why should I wait when I do not choose to. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—In that circular, and in the remarks which just fell from his lips, he says that the resolution was carried by a trick.

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir! What I did say was this—that it was sprung upon the House by a trick, and I do not apply it to fifty-eight men.

Mr. DAWES—My colleague has forgotten what he said himself.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not forgotten.

Mr. DAWES—More's the pity, then. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I am not troubled about all this. I say here that after the Republican caucus regularly called by the duly elected members of the House, at which the gentleman was present until he found what the action of the caucus was to be, had acted upon, and had determined what measures should be put before the House for its consideration. Then that was a legislative trick by which a minority of the party sprung a question upon the House which compelled the votes of a portion of the Republicans, and gave a seeming majority to a measure illusory in its character and useless in action, which had no majority in fact in its favor, so that the measure of the majority might be defeated by the aid of Democratic votes. There are gentlemen all around me who did not feel at liberty to vote against the resolution when it was thus sprung upon them, who felt about it just the same as I do, but felt obliged to vote for it, lest they should be compromised. That is what I mean by a legislative trick by which a seeming majority is compelled where there is none in fact. I mean that when a man stays out of the caucus of the Republican Party, and that caucus settles a measure and then he comes in and undertakes to thwart that party by the aid of the votes of our opponents, whom I expected to vote as they did, by offering a measure that they can support and he gets them to support, which a Republican majority cannot, as these gentlemen did—that I say is a legislative trick, and I say it with a full knowledge of my responsibility. If it is not true, in the judgment of the country, I shall fail. If it is true, then on the heads of those who did it be the responsibility of the loss of life, liberty and property of our friends, the loyal men of the South, unprotected and uncared for by any aid they receive from Congress, when our hands are tied by this trick.

*Was it a Protectionist Trick?*

Mr. KELLEY—I desire, inasmuch as I am simply replying to an assault on the Protectionist members of the House, to ask the gentleman whether an examination of the record will not show that these Republicans who voted to repeal the duties on articles which American labor produced, but voted against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, which we cannot produce, and which do not compete with any of our industries, do not make the bulk of the Republican vote of which he complains; and whether he does not saddle upon innocent shoulders the offenses of the revenue reformers, who gave the Democratic Party the ascendency in this House, and have maintained it.

Mr. BUTLER—The vote upon the late measures of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. HALE,) in reference to coal, and salt, and tea, and coffee, by no means shows the tariff or revenue reform strength in this House. For one, I voted steadily against the repeal of the duty on coal, although I think the duty an unwise one. I did not vote on the salt question, because I did not desire to take part in legislation shaped by the Democratic Party in this House. If we, the Republican Party, the majority, want to repeal the duties on salt, we will do it in our own way; we will not follow the head of the Democracy. If we want to repeal the duty on coal, we will do it in our own good time, and for our own purposes; we will not do so under the lead of the Democracy as a Democratic measure. If we want to repeal the duties on tea and coffee we will do it; we will not follow the Democracy. I voted for the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. Still I think it would be unwise in the present state of the Treasury to take off all those duties. That was the feeling under which I voted. I did so, because I wanted the country to see where our party would go if we continue to follow the Democratic lead and vote their measures. The difficulty is that I am all the time obliged to shape my action so that the majority of this House may carry on the legislation of the country for itself, and not permit the Democratic minority, by a carefully and artfully proposed resolution of a Republican minority to do it, as in this instance, and defeat the will of the Republican majority.

Mr. DAWES—Is there any better way than to acquiesce in the majority?

*Peculiar Arithmetic.*

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir; always to acquiesce with the Republican majority, and never with the Democratic majority. [Laughter.] That is the way in which I understand acquiescence.

Mr. DAWES—How do you cypher fifty-eight to fifty? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I cypher fifty-eight to fifty by men who were compelled to vote for this resolution or compromise themselves. That was the reason why this resolution was so cunningly prepared.

Mr. DAWES—There does not seem to be anybody troubled but you.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not in the slightest troubled. I think somebody else will find trouble when they reckon with the people for thus defeating legislation to give peace to the South.

*The Origin of the Resolution.*

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, said the resolution proposing a select committee was written by his colleague and friend, (Mr. BLAINE.) The friends of the resolution went about the House and consulted with other gentlemen. Many Republicans thought the resolution was desirable as a compromise, and ought to pass, even if other legislation was to come. It was not sprung upon the House, for all notice was given that could be given in the way he had just mentioned. It was also shown to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUTLER—What was the answer?

Mr. PETERS replied he stated the fact, not being called on to give the answer.

Mr. BUTLER—The answer was that on no condition could I vote for it.

Mr. PETERS resumed, saying that it was stated in the caucus that its action was not binding, but that it was understood the bill for the protection of loyal citizens should not be introduced, leaving all at liberty to do what they thought proper to come to some action upon it. There was no trick whatever in the case, but acting on his own convictions and responsibility, no caucus determination would have restrained him from the right. He would, however, go into a caucus and bind himself for the organization of the House. He would go into caucus and if possible agree with his friends to a certain extent; but he was not to be forced into voting against a measure because the gentleman from Massachusetts opposed it, or gentlemen on the other side advocated it. He was not to be driven to vote for free salt, or for coal, because the Democrats want them. He was glad they agreed with him when he stood upon his opinions and convictions. He believed the resolution was salutary and he congratulated the House that it had been passed by a majority of all the Republicans and Democrats who voted.

Mr. BUTLER asked what the gentleman would have thought of him, or ten of their friends, who having attended a caucus and agreed upon a nominee, should come into the House and throw the Speakership into the hands of the Democracy?

Mr. PETERS—I should suppose you had some devilish design.

Mr. BUTLER—We agree fully. [Laughter.]

*Butler Bearded by the Speaker.*

Mr. BLAINE, the Speaker, (Mr. WHEELER in the chair)—I desire to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER) whether he denies to me the right to have drawn the resolution?

Mr. BUTLER—I have made no assertion on that subject, one way or the other.

Mr. BLAINE—Did not the gentleman distinctly know that I drew it?

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir.

Mr. BLAINE—Did I not take it to the gentleman and read it to him?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BLAINE—Did I not show him the manuscript?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BLAINE—In my own handwriting?

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir.

Mr. BLAINE—And at his suggestion I added these words: "And the expenses of this Committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives." [Applause.] The fact that ways and means were wanted to pay the expenses was the only objection he made to it.

Mr. BUTLER—What was the answer the gentleman made? I suppose I may ask that now the Speaker has come upon the floor.

Mr. BLAINE—The answer was that I immediately wrote the amendment providing for the payment of the expenses of the Committee.

Mr. BUTLER—What was my answer? Was it not that under no circumstances would I have anything to do with it, being bound by the action of the caucus?

Mr. BLAINE—No, Sir. The answer was that under no circumstances would you serve as Chairman.

Mr. BUTLER—Or have anything to do with the resolution.

Mr. BLAINE—There are 224 members of the House of Representatives. A committee can be formed without the gentleman from Massachusetts being on it. His service is not essential to the constitution of the Committee.

Mr. BUTLER—Why did you not find such a Chairman, then?

Mr. BLAINE—Because I knew very well that if I omitted the appointment of the gentleman it would be heralded throughout the length and breadth of the country by the claquers who have so industriously distributed this letter this morning, that the Speaker had packed the Committee, as the gentleman said he would, with "weak-kneed Republicans," who would not go into an investigation vigorously as he would. That was the reason. [Applause.] So that the Chair laid the responsibility upon the gentleman of declining the appointment.

Mr. BUTLER—I know that was the trick of the Chair.

Mr. BLAINE—Ah, the "trick!" He knew now what the gentleman meant by the word "trick." I am very glad to know that the "trick" was successful.

Mr. BUTLER—No doubt.

Mr. BLAINE—It is this "trick" which places the gentleman from Massachusetts on his responsibility before the county.

Mr. BUTLER—Exactly.

Mr. BLAINE—Wholly.

Mr. BUTLER—Wholly.

Mr. BLAINE—Now, Sir, the gentleman from Massachusetts talks about the coercion by which fifty-eight Republicans were made to vote for the resolution. I do not know what any one of them may have to say; but if there be here today a single gentleman who has given to the gentleman from Massachusetts the intimation that he felt coerced—that he was in any way restrained from free action, let him get up now and speak, or "forever after hold his peace."

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, yes!

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from Massachusetts says in his letter: "Having been appointed against my wishes, expressed both publicly and privately, by the Speaker as Chairman of a Committee to investigate the state of affairs in the South, ordered today by Democratic votes against the most earnest protest of more than two-thirds majority of the Republicans of the House."

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BLAINE—This statement is so bald and groundless that I do not know what reply to make to it. It is made in the face of the fact that on the roll-call fifty-eight Republicans voted for the resolution, and forty-nine, besides the gentleman from Massachusetts, against it. I deny that the gentleman has the right to speak for any member who voted for it, unless it may be the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. MAYNARD,) who voted for the purpose probably of moving a reconsideration—a very common, and very justifiable, and very proper course whenever any gentleman chooses to adopt it. I am not criticising it at all; but if there be any one of the fifty-eight gentlemen who voted for the resolution under coercion, I would like the gentleman from Massachusetts to designate him.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not here to detail private conversation.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, no! but you will distribute throughout the entire country unfounded calumnies purporting to rest upon assertions made in private conversations, which, when called for, cannot be verified.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, Sir, I said there was a caucus.

Mr. BLAINE—I hope God will pardon you, but you ought not to ask me to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I will ask God, and not you.

Mr. BLAINE—I am glad the gentleman will.

Mr. BUTLER—I have no favors to ask of the devil, and let me say that the caucus agreed upon a definite mode of action.

Mr. BLAINE—The caucus! Now let me say here, and now that the Chairman of that caucus, sitting on my right, a chevalier in legislation, *sans peur et sans reproche*—the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BLAIR)—stated, as a man of honor as he is, that he was bound to say officially from the chair that it was not considered, and could not be considered, binding upon gentlemen. And more than that. Talk about tricks! Why the very infamy of political trickery never compassed a design so foolish and so wicked, as to bring together a caucus, and attempt to pledge them to the support of measures which might violate not only the political principles, but the religious faith of men; to the support of a bill drawn by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) which might violate the conscientious scruples of men; and yet, forsooth, he comes in here, and declares that whatever a caucus may determine upon, however hastily, you must support it, however wrongfully. Why, even in the worst days of the Democracy, when the gentleman himself was in the front rank of the worst wing of it, when was it ever attempted to say that a majority of a party caucus could bind men upon measures that involved questions of constitutional law, of personal honor, of religious scruples? The gentleman asked what would have been done? He asked my colleague (Mr. PETERS,) what would have been done in the case of members of a party voting against the caucus nominee for Speaker. I understand that was a thrust at myself. Caucus nominations of officers have always been held as binding. But just here let me say that if a minority did not vote against the decision of the caucus that nominated me for Speaker, in my judgment it was not the fault of the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Applause.] If the requisite number could have been found to have gone over to the despised Nazarines on the opposite side, that gentleman would have led them as gallantly as he did the forces in the Charleston Convention. [Renewed applause and laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BLAINE—I have the floor. I do not very often ask it.

Mr. BUTLER—Let not your conscience accuse you.

Mr. BLAINE—Mr. Speaker: In old times it was the ordinary habit of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to take part in the debate. The custom has fallen into disuse. For one, I am very glad that it has. For one, I approve of the conclusion that forbids it. The Speaker could with consistent fidelity to his own party, be the impartial administrator of the rules of the House, and a constant participator in the discussions if members would take from him that appearance of impartiality which it is so important to maintain in the rulings of the Chair. But, at the same time, I despise and denounce the insolence of the gentleman from Massachusetts when he attempts to say that the Representative from the Third District of the State of Maine has no right to frame a resolution, has no right to seek that, under the rules, that resolution shall be adopted, has no right to ask the judgment of the House upon that resolution. Why even the insolence of that gentleman himself never reached that sublime height before. [Applause.] And that is the whole extent of my offending—that I wrote a resolution, that I took it to various gentlemen on this side of the House, that I said to the gentlemen on the other side of the House: "This is a resolution on which you cannot afford to filibuster. It is a resolution demanding a fair, impartial investigation, and under the rules I desire that this resolution may be offered, and my colleague (Mr. PETERS) will offer it." And then the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) telegraphs he knows to how many papers through the whole United States; for, doubtless, his letter will be found *in extenso*, wherever he could get it inserted, in this morning's journals, that this was "a legislative trick."

Mr. BUTLER—And I repeat it now.

Mr. BLAINE—There are certain repetitions which do not amount to slander, and the gentleman may repeat everything in that connection, as his colleague (DAWES) very well says, "Except the truth."

Mr. BUTLER (in his seat)—I did not hear my colleague say that.

Speaker BLAINE—The gentleman from Massachusetts uses this language in his remarkable letter: "Because the very resolution which authorised the Committee was so framed, and, in my belief, purposely, in the interests of the Democratic Party; that such Committee cannot report, under the rules of the House, in the face of the Democratic opposition, and by their permission, in more than a year from this time, the usual power not being inserted in it, 'to report at any time.'" The gentleman from Massachusetts is a very astute lawyer, but it has fallen under my observation that he is extremely ignorant of the rules of this House. Had the resolution contained those words, it would have been tantamount to suspending the rules, and one objection would have prevented it coming in. What does the resolution say? That that Committee shall be appointed, with power to report in December. Report from the meeting of Congress, during the entire month of December, shall be in order at any time the Committee may wish to make a report. Eight and a half months intervene between now and December for the Committee's labors, and they have one full month with the privilege to report at any time, and yet the gentleman says the resolution was purposely so framed as to exclude the Committee from the power to report at all. It was purposely framed to be carried over the gentleman's point of order. I omitted these words, presuming that if the Committee got through their labors at the end of nine months, one whole month at the beginning of the session would be ample in which to make their report. I am admonished by the gentlemen around me of a fact, with which I am myself familiar, that the power to report at any time does not always carry with it the exercise of that power. The gentleman himself has been Chairman, during the entire Congress, of a committee empowered to report at any time on this very identical subject and on the subjects submitted to it, and the members of that committee will say whether the gentleman always exercised his full power under the rules, and whether if the power to report at any time had been given to that gentleman as Chairman of this Committee and he had accepted the appointment, he might not have construed it, as he has construed it for nearly two years, on the Reconstruction Committee, to be the power to the report at no time. Now nobody regrets more than I do any occurrence which calls me to take the floor. On questions of propriety I appeal to members on both sides of the House, and they will bear me witness, that the circulation of this letter in the morning prints, its distribution throughout the land by telegraph, and the laying it upon the desks of members, was intended to be by the gentleman from Massachusetts not offered boldly but covertly. I will not use a stronger phrase—an insult to the Speaker of this House—as such I resent it—I denounce the letter in all its essential statements and in all its misstatements, and in all its mean inferences and meaner innuendos. I denounce the letter as groundless, without justification, and the gentleman himself I trust will live to see the day when he will be ashamed of having written it.

*Butler Replies.*

Mr. BUTLER—By the ancient parliamentary law, of which I confess my ignorance, and of which, if full knowledge of it leads to such a speech as we have just listened to, I will be glad to remain in ignorance, some one person shall be Speaker of the House to speak for the House. Does Mr. Speaker now do so? The Speaker has left his place and his gavel for the first time for two Congresses. Was it to speak on any great measure of finance?

Mr. BLAINE—Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the preceding incumbent of the Chair, Mr. COLFAX, now Vice-President, left the Chair to chastise the insolence of the gentleman.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I am now upon the floor. During this, or the last Congress, for the first time has the Speaker left the Chair. Was it to speak upon some great measure of finance, or revenue, of protection to the loyal people of the South, or of reconstruction? Have we heard this clarion voice in behalf of the great measures of the Republican Party. No! Up to this time he has only been speaking to the House through a wooden gavel beat upon a wooden box. He has now left the chair for the floor. Upon what great and paramount measure? None. Solely to attack a fellow-member, who sat down to write a letter explaining his views of public duty, and was careful to draw his letter so as not in any way to touch the Speaker of the House, but purely and concisely to state the naked facts of his action, without a word of comment or innuendo, if, for no other reason, because he was aware of the consequences to an humble member of a quarrel or any unpleasantness with the Speaker of the House. He had been made painfully aware of it in the last Congress, and in this, had he aroused that anger. Mr. BUTLER continued—I know the man; and "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," I name the Speaker, and that I dare maintain. I felt all that. I knew all that, and therefore I was scrupulous not to use a word in my letter that was unparliamentary or could give just cause of offense. I was aware of the new-fledged hopes of the highest place in the future of the Speaker, arising from the quarrel, which has been unfortunately forced upon the Republican Party at the other end of the Capitol, of which he is waiting to take advantage. I know all that, and therefore I was careful to say no word. I did not say that the Speaker wrote the resolution. I did not know that he did, but I knew he suggested it. I appeal to the Speaker's fairness. No, I cannot appeal to that. I will state what I said when he came to my seat yesterday and showed me the resolution and asked me to go for it, and said I should be Chairman of the Committee under it. I said, "I will be damned if I will. [Great laughter.] I will have nothing to do with it." I am sorry to be obliged to use the word here and apologize for it, but when asked to betray my associates with whom I had acted in caucus, it seemed a very good one to meet the emergency. [Laughter.] That was my answer. And when he read the clause containing an appropriation, even with my ignorance of the rules, as he claims, I told him how, if it was determined to put the resolution through, it would escape an objection to it, to be differently worded. I did this because I believed that he suggested to the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. COX,) to make the point of order against the bill of the majority of the House, which carried it over under the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. COX—Mr. Speaker, that is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not say that it was true. I said I believed it at the time. [Laughter.] I believed it for the reason that I saw the Speaker go over there on the Democratic side of the House, getting Democrats to agree to support the resolution after he had shown it to me, for he did me the favor to show it to me first. Then I saw him approach the owner of rich coal fields, as he was attempting to get Democrats to agree.

Mr. BLAINE—I was in favor of the repeal of the coal tariff, and the gentleman was not.

Mr. BUTLER—I say again:

"For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain
I will name the Speaker—and that I rise to explain."

[Laughter.] Now, Sir, I say again that when I saw him engaged in that condition of things, and saw the Speaker colloguing with the Democrats, I knew very well what was to come; I knew that any point of order I could raise, under a resolution he had contrived would be unavailing, and saw a resolution he had contrived substituted for the bill of the majority of the Republican Party, forced through by his influence on the floor and in the Speaker's desk, by aid of Democratic votes. I see gentlemen here, both from the North and South who have told me they were put in a very delicate position, and so this resolution to appoint a Republican Committee, by the action of the Speaker in league with the opposition, was passed. Now, nobody deprecates this unhappy scene on this floor more than I do. I felt that if I came into this House and undertook to make a statement of the reasons why I could not serve upon a committee, I should be accused of having brought personal matters into the House of Representatives, and therefore I exercised my right as a citizen to address a public letter in the public newspapers and in pamphlet-form to my Republican associates in explanation of my position. I had a right to do so and I had hoped that if anybody had anything to say in reply to what I had said, instead of forcing upon me a quarrel in this House, to the disgrace and disruption of the Republican Party, they would take the same channel of communication to the public that I had, which was open to them especially as one of them who has arraigned me, belonged to the Press gang. [Laughter.] I replied to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY,) using temperate and parliamentary language only.

Mr. KELLEY—I beg leave to interrupt the gentleman for one moment. I spoke not only for myself, but for the great body of protectionists in this House, who were wronged by the statement of the gentleman, as the vote will show.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well. I only hope that I have done these gentlemen wrong, because I thought that if they wanted to put before us salt, and coal, and iron, instead of drawing out the iron that is entering into the souls of our friends at the South, they were exceedingly wrong. I missed these gentlemen from the caucus. I have been told since that, in the case of some of them, it was because they were afraid that the tariff might be interfered with if Congress remained here, and therefore were anxious to adjourn. But all this abuse of me, and this getting exceedingly wrathy, by the Speaker against me, does no harm, and will not frighten anybody. It will not hurt anybody. The calling of hard names will do no harm to me here or in the country. If I could have been killed by being called hard names, I should have died long, long ago. [Laughter.] I have withstood the rough side of rougher tongues than the one just wagged at me. I have seen abuse with more ingenuity, but not with more malignity, launched at me, and I have survived and shall survive long after the Speaker of this House has filled the Presidential chair, very long. Now, Sir, I do not want to continue longer this disgraceful scene. I admit its disgrace to the House of Representatives. I admit its disgrace to everybody concerned in it, however unwillingly, but I call gentlemen now here to witness, lest it should be said that I commenced this series of hard words here, that no unparliamentary word was spoken by me until accused of insolence and every form of vituperation was launched at me. There is one thing more I wish to state. I have been accused of not reporting at any time as Chairman of the Select Committee on Reconstruction. I did report this bill as Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, and the Speaker of the House being against it while it was being read at the Clerk's desk, made a ruling which allowed Mr. WOOD, of New-York, to introduce a joint resolution for the repeal of the duty on coal, thereby stopping the reading of the bill, which could never come up again—a ruling never before made in this House, and I trust never to be made again.

Mr. BLAINE—Will the gentleman state the rule?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes; a ruling that while a bill was being read anybody might interrupt that reading by a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman certainly does not want a serious answer. The very principle of suspending the rules allows it to be done while no gentleman is occupying the floor.

Mr. BUTLER—A gentleman by the name of "The Clerk," after the bill was reported by a committee of this House, was occupying the floor by reading the bill at that time, and the best kind of occupancy of the floor too; for the House had a right to hear what the bill was before he was taken from the floor. I do not care whether I am right or wrong upon the ruling. I admit my ignorance of parliamentary law, and I thank God I know no more about it than I do, because I see how it affects a man's mind who has made it a study. [Laughter.] But I do think, if the Speaker had been half as anxious for the passage of the bill to protect the people of the South as he was for some land grant measures passed from the Speaker's table at the last session, it would have become a law long ere this.

Mr. BLAINE—Will the gentleman specify what—

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, pretty much all of them.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not think it worth while to say anything more than that that is simply and only a gratuitous calumny.

*Views of Other Members.*

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, supposed that among Republicans there was no diversity of opinion that something ought to be done beyond the investigation proposed by the Select Committee. They not only had facts already to justify, but to demand additional legislation. Loyal men were continually outraged and murdered in his own State. He was unwilling to put himself on the record as opposed to the investigation into this condition of things. He trusted that the investigation would be made. As a member of the Committee he would, to the best of his ability, discharge his duty.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, said the Speaker thought proper by his course, so wisely administered to the satisfaction of the country, to place him on the Select Committee of Thirteen constituted yesterday. The Southern country was in disorder and incipient—he was going to use the hateful word insurrection, or rebellion. He voted for the resolution because, as the gentleman from Massachusetts had stated, "wherever and whenever the Committee would go, there would be sunshine, and peace, and we should be compelled so to report." If the present Committee would save one American life and stop one butchery, God knew he would vote for the resolution until the crack of doom. As members of the Republican Party, let them stand up to duty at their posts. There was nothing to prevent them from passing a bill for the protection of loyal men.

Mr. BUTLER asked whether the gentleman did not see that they could not have legislation, because some gentlemen who voted for the resolution voted to adjourn on Monday next.

Mr. SHELLABARGER replied that was no reason why they should vote to adjourn instead of passing a particular law to-morrow or today. In conclusion he asked on account of matters personal to himself to be excused from serving on the Committee.

Mr. COX said he understood the gentleman to favor Mr. BUTLER's bill, and after that of taking testimony.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said that inconsistency

*Continued on Eighth Page.*

## SAN DOMINGO.

### Latest Advices from the Commission of Inquiry.

### Cumulative Evidence in Behalf of Annexation.

### VISITS, EXPLORATIONS, AND DISCOVERIES.

### Saget's Policy and What May Be Expected of Hayti.

We print below important letters from our special correspondent, with the Commission of Inquiry at San Domingo. A verdict in favor of annexation, and a speedy close of the Commissioners' labors, are forecast by these communications.

Position of the Baez Government—Popular Sentiment—Progress of the Investigations—Strong Desire for Annexation—Honesty of the Policy on the Part of its American Upholders—San Domingo's Debt—Haytian Union—Dominican Population and Resources—The Conditions of Annexation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Sunday, Feb. 19, 1871.

CARLYLE somewhere describes San Domingo as a beautiful island, clothed with the richest verdure, washed by the brightest waters, lovely as no land is lovely, fertile as no land is fertile, and whose only want is a white man to make the lazy black man work. Mr. CARLYLE was right and wrong; for not even he can paint the tints of the sky and the colors of this land, while all his life and works show that he cannot or will not understand the meaning of the American civilization which alone can make the tropics something more than a gorgeous panorama, full of death and human anguish. The great want of San Domingo is not a strong arm to swing a lash, but a strong arm to give peace and security. If the evidence before the Commissioners, and the universal expression of the country, mean anything, they mean this:—the people are tired of war, tired of revolution, and their only desire is for peace. Spain gave San Domingo a strong Government, but it was a Government of the nobles and for the nobles, and it went down. The Baez Government is, to a certain extent, a strong Government. It has the confidence and support of all classes, particularly of the poor, whom Mr. SUMNER maintains it oppresses. But the country has been so worn out by constant wars and revolutions that industry is paralyzed; capital has left it; anarchy and disorder have made the people, with the richest territory on earth, the poorest people in all the world today. There is perpetual panic and alarm, and the men who ought to be tilling farms and working in workshops are always under arms, rallying to the support of a Government that has not a dollar to pay them—except five cents per day and a loaf of bread, worth five more; rushing from the valleys into the villages when the alarm-gun is fired; marching long leagues over mountains thousands of feet high, with their machetes cutting their way through hundreds of miles of tropical forest, to suppress insurrections of discontented politicians and chieftains.

THE BAEZ GOVERNMENT.

This is the political picture of San Domingo—these are the circumstances under which the Baez Government has maintained itself for years. The Commissioners will report that it is the *de facto* Government of the Republic, and that the large majority of the people support BAEZ and his policy. There is no evidence to show that he is sustained in power by the United States, or that, if our ships were withdrawn from the Dominican waters, his Government would be overthrown. It is undoubtedly true that he derives a certain strength from the presence of our men-of-war. To this people, praying for annexation to the United States, our war vessels are the tangible evidence that Mr. BAEZ is doing all he can to effect it, and that the United States has not yet definitely decided the question. Their withdrawal would, to the Dominicans, mean that we had refused to admit them into our Union, and left them to work out their own destiny in their own way. What, in such an event, might happen; what course an excitable population and a soldiery without even the tie of guerdon or military fame to bind it, might pursue, I do not care to speculate upon or consider. The probabilities, nay the certainties, are that the history of the last nine or ten years would repeat itself, and that domestic violence and civil war would again desolate the country.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

The fact is that the people seek and have sought relief in revolution; for at no time, except possibly the present, since the white man set his foot here, has there been a period when any change in the Government would not have been a change for the better. Today, the people denounce CABRAL and profess unbounded affection for BAEZ; but at heart they are sick of both—sick of all who have ruled over them, and the best proof of it is that they are anxious to surrender their nationality. "I am," said the Chief-Justice of the Republic, a man of high culture and enlarged views, "a Dominican, and if I thought we could exist as an independent Power, as a separate and distinct nationality, I would oppose annexation with all my strength; but I see no hope for us, and, as the next best thing, I advocate annexation to the United States." This is the general feeling of the intelligent people here. The son of the Chief-Justice is one of the eleven or twelve persons in this city whose votes, with their reasons therefor, are recorded against annexation to the United States. He was not in favor of the absorption of his nationality; but it was the blood and the pride of old Spain that spoke, and when he has seen three or four revolutions he will doubtless agree with his father.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Commissioners have been in this city nearly three weeks, and their investigations are almost closed. They have taken the statements of a large number of persons from different portions of the Republic as to the feeling in their respective districts on the subject of annexation, and from east and west and north and south comes the unanimous petition for union with us. No one can come among this people and fail to be convinced that they are overwhelmingly of one opinion, that never was a nation so united on any question as are the Dominicans on the subject of annexation. "In favor of it!" says Mr. WADE; "of course they are, and they would be precious fools if they were not." The case is closed on that point.

HONESTY OF THE ANNEXATION POLICY.

But there is another thing, scarcely less important, which the report of the Commission will also settle, and that is the vindication of the personal honor, integrity and good faith of all the United States officers who were in any way connected with the negotiations for annexation under the Administration of President GRANT. The examination and investigation of the Commission on this point have been full and searching; no labor has been spared to let in the light on every supposed dark transaction; the Commissioners in their attempts to ferret out and drag to the public gaze that which had and has

no existence have almost made themselves ridiculous: nearly every officer in the Republic has been examined, from President down to baliff, but in vain; and the slanderous shafts which Mr. SUMNER aimed at an officer in the service of the United States, return to wound himself and the confidential friend who wears our naval uniform, and from his post on a foreign station writes slanders about his President and fellow-officers, to be scattered over the world by the Massachusetts Senator. If the Commissioners present the report, which I think they will present, Mr. SUMNER will owe it to the navy to give the name of his correspondent that he may be punished as he deserves by a moral if not a military Court-martial.

SAN DOMINGO'S DEBT.

The indebtedness of the Republic, the third material point in the investigation, has been thoroughly inquired into and the Commissioners will undoubtedly report that the amount originally specified—one million and a half, together with the land reservation amounting to one-fifth of the public domain—will be amply sufficient to discharge all the pecuniary obligations of Dominica. There are several claims pending before the Senate, the principal one being that of a Mr. JESURUM, from Jamaica, for six hundred thousand dollars; but President BAEZ says that the debt has been more than paid already, and there is not much probability that more than one-fifth of it will be allowed. The debt was contracted during the last revolution, at a ruinous rate of interest. Another claim for thirteen thousand dollars has also been brought to the attention of the Commissioners, together with one or two others, and it is very probable that some which are now held back will be presented if the country shall be annexed; but, as I said, the sum which will be realized from the sale of the public lands, set aside for the purpose, will be fully sufficient to satisfy all demands.

THE PUBLIC LAND GRANTS.

In reference to the land grants and land speculations, one-half of the statements made in the newspapers, and in the speeches of Congressmen, are utterly without foundation. The Baez Government has steadfastly abided by its agreement in the protocol not to dispose of an acre of the public domain pending the negotiations for annexation. The grant to the Surveying Company is the principal concession, and there can be no question that it ought never to have been made; but, nevertheless, it cannot be advanced as a good argument against annexation, or in fact as any argument at all. CAZNEAU and others have, it appears, speculated in land, but their operations were entirely private. The Government had no control over them, and could not in any way prevent them. The Commissioners will present in their report a statement of all the land concessions, and an exhibit, as far as it was possible to obtain it, of the indebtedness of the Republic. "We have," said Mr. WADE, "examined everything, and, in a word, I tell you that it is all as straight as a die. The more we investigate, the deeper we go, the more thoroughly and completely are the charges of fraud and corruption which have been made, disproved, the more untenable become the arguments of the opponents of annexation. Never," he says, "did, in my opinion, based on all I have been able to gather, an officer charged with so important a trust as Gen. BABCOCK was, act more honorably or in better faith. His record on this annexation treaty is white as snow, and instead of being abused in Congress, they ought to pass a resolution praising and thanking him."

HARD WORK.

The Commissioners have been untiring in their efforts to get at the truth. Hardly ever in any Government has there been such an overhauling of dusty documents as in San Domingo City during the last three weeks. Here there is no State Department, where everything pertaining to the policy of the Government is laid away, nicely catalogued and labeled, under lock and key, with watchful clerks to guard the treasures. Important treaties have been found in the bottoms of old trunks, into which they were hastily thrown years ago, while an enemy, perhaps, was battering down the gates, and a sloop was waiting in the bay to carry them and a fugitive President and Ministers to some place of safety. From some such place as this was exhumed the 1777 treaty, defining the boundaries of the Republic, and several other documents which will be of the utmost importance in the event of annexation, in settling disputed questions of law and fact. Official papers relative to the Spanish annexation and occupation, which go to show how utterly false and incorrect are Mr. SUMNER's historical premises, have been found by Dr. HOWE in a remote country town, where it was almost impossible to buy a sheet of paper or a bottle of ink, and where an autograph letter of SANTANA was almost the last thing in the world that one would expect to find. The report of the Commission will show that the Spanish annexation was done secretly; that the people scarcely knew anything of it until the Spanish flag was raised over their forts and public buildings, and their nationality stolen from them.

UNION WITH HAYTI.

The opponents of annexation who follow the lead of Mr. SUMNER, have taken the position that there is a large party in San Domingo who desire union with Hayti. Nothing is more untrue or unfounded, and the report of the Commissioners will not contain one single line to warrant such a supposition. Between the two countries and the two peoples there exists the most bitter hatred. The Haytian hates the Dominican that he is partly white, and the Dominican hates the Haytian that he is black. The black colonists of Samana who left Philadelphia and Baltimore nearly fifty years ago will have no union with the Haytian; the Dominican with blood of Spain and France and of the old Indian race will fight him to the bitter end. The majority of the Dominicans are not of negro descent as is commonly supposed in the United States. FREDERICK DOUGLASS says they are altogether a different people from the African; more intelligent, as a general thing; more independent and more self-reliant. Mr. DOUGLASS is strongly in favor of annexation, and from what he has seen and heard so far, he does not think that union with Hayti would be advantageous or desirable. He differs from Mr. SUMNER as to his tropical belt theory for the black race, and belives that a higher and a greater development, mental, moral and political, can be attained by the commingling of all races and peoples, irrespective of geographical boundaries and lines of heat and lines of cold.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES.

The Commissioners were instructed to inquire into and report upon the population and resources of the country. It is a very difficult matter to obtain accurate information on the former point. The Catholic priests profess to have an accurate census, but there is good reason to doubt its correctness. By some officials the figures are placed as high as two hundred thousand; but the best opinion that can be had on the subject sets the entire number of inhabitants down at about one hundred and fifty thousand. The resources of the island are simply limitless. Dr. HOWE says it is capable of producing coffee and sugar enough to supply the entire world. With labor-saving machinery, peace, and careful, judicious industry, San Domingo would become the garden and the store-house of the universe, producing every luxury and necessity that man can possibly covet or want. The Commissioners have not, of course, been able to thoroughly explore its mineral resources, for in a country as rude and primitive as this, where society is so unsettled and travel so difficult, a complete exploration would be the work of years. As to the character of the people, they appear to be a docile, inoffensive race. Burglary and the greater crimes are unknown, robberies are very rare, only two men have been executed in three years, and they were Spaniards, sailors who had murdered their Captain.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government is a Constitutional Republic, consisting of a President and a Vice-President, and a Senate composed of one Senator from each province, all elective officers. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court—four Judges and one Chief-Justice. The manner of their appointment is as follows: Each province sends a list of five names to the Senate, and from this list the appointments are made by the Senate. The five Judges may be taken from one province or not, in the discretion of the Senate. All the other Judges are appointed by the President, and hold their office at his pleasure. There is a Commercial or Marine Court below the Supreme Court; but it seems to have gone out of existence. The lowest Court of all is the Court of First Instance, as it is called, the Judge of which is the Alcalde. It corresponds to our Police Court. In all cases appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The Constitution provides for trial by jury, but juries are hardly ever summoned. In addition to these Courts there are military tribunals, before which are tried almost the only offenses that occur in the Republic—namely, treason to the reigning President. BAEZ, to his credit be it said, has never punished treason by death, but banishment is common enough.

EDUCATION.

A system of common school education is provided for by law, but owing to the constant wars and rumors of wars, and the consequent poverty of the people and of the Government, schools are not as numerous as they might be. There are two fair schools, however, in San Domingo. One of them is a kind of a high school, and has eight or ten professors. In this academy, conducted by the Jesuits, there is a Greek class, which, I will venture to say, can teach Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, who says that there are not one hundred men in the Republic that can either read or write, both Greek and Latin, to say nothing about the higher mathematics.

CONCERNING CABRAL.

The Commissioners have made Mr. CABRAL a special subject of investigation here. The Government—Mr. BAEZ and his Ministers, Generals and officers, military and civil—express for him very great contempt; they tell us that he has only about forty or fifty Dominicans in his following, and that he is the mere agent of Hayti. I do not know how this may be; but it would appear that his fortunes are not in a very flourishing condition. The magnificent declamation and sentences of Mr. SUMNER have invested him with a sort of romance, painted him a patriot, who, like another TELL, makes a mountain struggle for the independence of his country. According to all that can be heard and learned here, he is a mere robber, living by robbery, at no time engaging in a struggle which rises to the dignity of even a skirmish. Instead of two hostile camps, and a people turning one day to CABRAL and another to BAEZ, as the fortunes of war incline, we find on the one side a highwayman in the mountain fastnesses, and on the other a Government with an army, a Senate, courts, judges and the entire machinery of a revenue system. This is the light in which CABRAL appears from this, the seat of the Dominican Government.

MORE FIGHTING.

San Domingo City has been made the central point of investigation, and in somewhat the same way as the Spaniards sent out military expeditions to explore and conquer, have the Commissioners sent out learned and unlearned professors to question the people, see them in their houses, report on their condition, and the character and productions of the soil. Gen. SIGEL goes one day, and returns in three or four, with a glowing account of the people and of the country, the warm hospitality with which he was received, and the admiration expressed for the American flag and Republic. Mr. DOUGLASS brings a similar story from another section, and so on with the many Commissioners of the Commission. A few days ago the drowsy city was wakened by stirring news from Higuey, in the Lybo region—not this time of CABRAL's coming, but of a new insurrection or rather revolution. We were told that the troops had mutinied, and, impatient at the tardy progress of annexation, had voted themselves into the Union, refused to raise the Dominican flag and hoisted instead the Stars and Stripes at the military head-quarters. The warlike enthusiasm of Dr. HOWE was excited, and he immediately started for the front and in a few days returned to tell us that the flag had indeed been raised by the Baez soldiers, but that some of them had been imprisoned or Court-martialed for the act. There are some who say that the President of the Republic knew something about the entire proceeding, more than he would care to officially admit. In a few days the Higuey soldiers bore the flag they had raised into San Domingo City and embarked with it in a small war-vessel for Azua, saying to their friends, as they waved their *adios* to them on the shore, that "it would be the last time they would go to fight CABRAL and the Haytians."

EXPLORATIONS.

But to return to the exploring parties. Messrs. WARD, BRUMMEL and WALLEN, who returned from their expedition to Samana Peninsula and La Vega, or the Royal Meadow, a few days ago give a most interesting account of their trip. Their route was as follows: From Santa Barbara de Samana to the Bay of Cacao, running along the coast of the Peninsula to the Bay of Caleras, on as far as Rincon. From that point they crossed the Bay of Samana to the Bay of Pearls, visiting the limestone caves of San Lorenzo. The bay on this side is full of little islands of solid limestone, rising out of the water to a height of two hundred feet. Savanna La Mar was the next point visited; thence across to Santa Barbara, which became the point of departure to Punta Gorda, where the coal, or rather the lignite mines are situated. The expedition then started up the Yuna River to Almacen, a small town, and the centre of a tobacco region. Here they saw four thousand pounds of tobacco brought in from the surrounding country in a single day. San Francisco de Macoris was the next point visited. The population is about three thousand. The country is a rolling prairie of exceeding fertility and richness; the principal occupation of the people being stock-raising; vast herds of cattle were seen on the plains; but tobacco and sugar are also grown in large quantities. From San Francisco they rode to Concepcion de la Vejo, nine miles from which are the silver mines. Concepcion numbers about three thousand people. Cotuy, forty-five miles distant, was the next point. The country is one large prairie, smooth and level, and extremely productive. Cenico and San Pedro, the latter consisting of only one house, came next on their route; then Savanna Grande and San Domingo City. I should have mentioned that the Peninsula of Samana was crossed to the mouth of the San Juan River, which makes the entire distance traveled upward of four hundred miles. Mr. WARD says that the country through which he passed cannot be surpassed in beauty and luxuriance. "The first day," he tells us, "I came to a tract of country which I thought would be the most delightful place in the world to live in and farm. But next day I came to a country so much more beautiful and delightful that I forgot everything about that which I had left. And so on from day to day—the country through the Royal Meadow grew more and more inviting." In fertility this Royal Meadow cannot be excelled in all the world. The people are unanimous in favor of annexation, thoroughly conversant with the subject, and well-informed on the advantages likely to result from it. He reports that in some places he found settlements of negroes who had the songs and the wild music which years ago he had heard on the coast of Africa. In nearly all the little villages was a Catholic church and a curate, but the moral standard is not very high, and the picturesque ceremonies of the Catholic Church are not unfrequently followed by rites and observances more heathenish than Christian.

MR. WADE'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. WADE, when in the Senate, left no one in doubt as to his position. In his own bold, outspoken way he told every one who cared to ask where he stood on every question; told it manfully, fearlessly, and we gave and give him honor that he did it. In San Domingo he is the same that he was in the Senate. To the journalist here he says: "There is nothing to conceal that I know of; you are all aware what we have been sent down to this country to do; Congress discussed our instructions long enough, heaven knows." To the Dominican people he says: "You know we are here to investigate the condition of your country and your own condition. For my part, I have favored it, and I have no hesitation in saying to you that I hope you will be annexed to the United States, and that I shall do all I can to bring it about." In an interview with the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WADE expressed himself even more strongly than this, as follows: "When we meet again, I hope it will be as members and citizens of the Republic of the United States. I have little doubt that it will be so, and that annexation will be beneficial to both parties."

CONDITIONS OF ANNEXATION.

And now as to the conditions on which the Republic can be annexed to the United States, for it will be recollected that the Commissioners in the Congress resolution were instructed to make investigation on this point. A paper has been drawn up specifying the terms on which the Baez Government will agree to annexation, and will be presented by the Commissioners in their report. It is somewhat similar in its provisions to the Babcock treaty, but provides that two-fifths of the public lands of the Republic shall be set apart for common-school purposes, in consideration of which the United States shall agree to devote 300,000 acres of its own public domain for the establishment of a polytechnic college in San Domingo; one-fifth of the public land is guaranteed to the survey company, and one-fifth to the payment of the debt of the Republic not provided for in the $1,500,000 already stipulated to be paid. The portion of the remaining fifth not ceded to other parties shall become the property of the United States. On these terms can the United States secure the possession of a country for which NAPOLEON schemed, and Spain fought; which is the key of the West Indies, containing the finest harbor in the world; a country whose commerce, eighty years ago, amounted to $80,000,000 per annum; a country to whose resources there is no limit, and which can be made the most precious gem in the diadem of the American States.

## A Sail with Baez—The Port of Azua—Dreaded Difficulties—A Trip Across Country—Dominican Plantations—A Cry for Peace—A Visit to Maniel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AZUA, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1871.

On the 21st inst., in San Domingo harbor, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the anchor of the *Tennessee* was at the bow, and we turned toward Azua de Compostello. President BAEZ and one or two of his officers came on board, for, like ourselves, they wished to go to Azua, and preferred the more comfortable and commodious *Tennessee* to the narrow quarters of the Dominican war schooner which left the day before. We welcomed the President of the Dominican Republic with a national salute of twenty-one guns. Mr. WADE was the only Commissioner on board, for, pursuant to arrangement made, and changed and made again, Mr. WHITE remained on shore to make the land trip to Puerto Plata, in company with Mr. GABB and one or two newspaper correspondents, and Dr. HOWE to travel overland to Azua. His Excellency the President hates the sea, for very excellent reasons; his Secretary of the Navy, who accompanied him, has no deeper or stronger affection for the deep blue waves than his distinguished chief has; and as may be naturally expected, we had a sick President and one or two sick Cabinet officers on board that night. Mr. BAEZ is a rather prepossessing man, very polite, very courteous, five feet and a few inches in height, and fifty-five years of age. He wore a sort of uniform—a cloth cap, something like that worn by naval officers, with a profusion of gold lace about it; a blue jacket, with large round brass buttons, a strip of gold lace on the shoulder and a pair of linen pantaloons. He carried no sword, but in the belt of black leather around his waist he fastened as soon as he stepped on shore at Azua a large pistol, or rather a case which was made to hold one. San Domingo's ruins of church and fortress and castle soon sunk into the dim and indistinct shore-line, and we were not sorry to see it fade away, for its disappearance marked the first homeward step in our journey.

THE PORT OF AZUA.

Next morning, the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, we were running into the port of Azua, in the Bay of Ocoa. The waters were as calm as the waters of an inland lake, and the temperature was that of a soft June morning. In front rose two ranges of mountains, the nearer one upward of two thousand feet high, the higher and more distant from three to five thousand feet above the sea level. The clouds rested on their summits, and a glory of amethyst light fell along their sides. No trace of town or city was visible. On the beach, about two miles distant, were two little houses, but no living thing appeared on the bare and rugged hill-sides. But it must not be thought that the scene possessed no beauty. On the contrary, it was rich in rugged loveliness. A traveled friend on board compared it to the Grecian Archipelago. Two or three small ships were in the bay, one a Dominican man-of-war, one a Frenchman, a third a schooner showing the English colors, but we subsequently learned that she was an American craft owned in Boston, and had been transferred during the war. President BAEZ busied himself in directing the ship's course, acting as a sort of pilot, for Azua, or near it, is his native place, and he knows every rock and tree along this coast. The anchor down, he came on the poop-deck, where a group of us were poring over map and charts, and pointed out this and that object, accounted for the bleak and barren hill-sides by informing us that rain never fell on their naked sides, but that on the land-slope of the uninviting headlands and ranges, and in the valleys which they sheltered, were plantations of sugar and the rich vegetation of Samana. It was now about 11 o'clock, and Mr. WADE was anxious to go on shore, but the President advised and requested him to wait until the morrow's morning, when the heat would be less dangerously intense. He finally consented; but half a dozen of us started for the shore as the *Tennessee* thundered out the national salute in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON. We landed almost at the same time as the President, who had left before us, and touched the sandy shore as he made his way through two or three hundred horsemen, the cavalry of the Republic, who gave him enthusiastic cheers. BAEZ certainly received a warm reception from his soldiers and his friends. He shook hands with nearly all of them, and familiarly threw his arms around the shoulders of more than one poorly-uniformed and half-dressed veteran. Our own reception was scarcely less flattering than that of the President of the Republic. Officers dismounted and gave us their horses; others, who we afterward learned were Generals and Governors of towns and provinces, politely took charge of our umbrellas and carpet-sacks, that our ride to Azua, three or four miles distant, might be more safe and pleasant. In a few minutes we were all ready—President, Generals, Governors, journalists, soldiers—and we started, each man and horse going at his own will and pleasure, until we were about five hundred yards from Azua, when a bugler called a halt, and we rode into the town in something like military order. The road lay through a hilly country, covered with a thick undergrowth of brush. Immense hedges of cactus fenced either side of the way, several of the bushes being as high as twenty and twenty-five feet. The century-plant, in full bloom, with flowers round and large as the largest bowling-alley ball, of a bright, beautiful yellow, gave variety to the woodland, while here and there wild rose-bushes in full bloom reminded us of shady places in the Catskills that I suppose are now covered by the winter snow. Azua is built on a portion of a sandy plateau walled in by high mountains and rolling land, utterly barren and unimproved. Rain hardly ever falls in this plain; whirlwinds of dust sweep through the unpaved, stony streets, making life there as uncomfortable as it is possible to imagine. The population numbers some two thousand; the houses are, as a general thing, very uncomfortable, and the people very poor. When we arrived there the place was full of soldiers, who were all drawn up in the square or plaza to welcome the President. As we rode in, eighteen-pound guns gave loud salute, bells were rung, the soldiers threw up their hats, the people cheered; in fact, the welcome to BAEZ was the most cordial and inspiriting I ever saw given to any one in any portion of the world. There can be no doubt that BAEZ is popular with his soldiers and his people. Azua is the frontier town of the Republic. Against it are all the raids and expeditions of CABRAL planned and directed, and its inhabitants are kept in constant fear of invasion.

DREADED DIFFICULTIES.

The city was full of rumors while we were there, that CABRAL was marching toward it at the head of a large force, and that a battle was daily expected. Scouts hourly arrived in the city, and gave the fullest and most minute particulars of CABRAL's force. At one time it was confidently asserted that he was within six leagues of the city, at another that he was even nearer. Troops marched out to meet him in the morning, but in the evening they returned without firing a shot in anger. The President himself was considerably alarmed, and asked assistance from Mr. WADE—an American flag or some rifles to arm his troops—which was not, however, granted. BAEZ, at the time, had reason to believe that the larger portion of CABRAL's command was composed of Haytians, and his request was simply a request that the Government of the United States should extend to him the protection which it had stipulated to give, pending the negotiations for annexation. That Hayti is aiding and abetting CABRAL, there is no doubt in the world. It is in evidence before the Commission that fifty rifles were lately brought from that country to San Juan, the head-quarters of CABRAL; even more than that, one of the rifles, stamped with the Haytian arms, is in the possession of the Commission. CABRAL is a mere mountain robber, without an army or a Government. He wars on women and children; and, so far from being the great national character which Mr. SUMNER would have us believe he is, he has no following whatever, and is a mere guerrilla chief. It may be asked, Why does not BAEZ conquer him? The answer is very plain. CABRAL has been again and again driven to the mountains and chased across the Haytian frontier, his forces disbanded, and not a trace of him left. But it is impossible for a Government, circumstanced as the present Government of Dominica is, to maintain an army on the frontier, for it has not the means to pay it. While we were at Azua it was reported that CABRAL had captured twelve women, and killed one soldier of BAEZ, but the story lacked confirmation. The territory over which CABRAL holds his Rob Roy rule lies along the Haytian boundary and contains within it two or three small towns, Bonica, San Juan, and one or two others. The entire population of this district, men, women and children, is set down at about five thousand. From all the Commission have been able to gather, it does not appear that he has more than four hundred followers. Mr. HOWE was very anxious to see CABRAL while at Azua, and one or two expeditions were planned to visit him, but they were abandoned for very obvious reasons. Before we left, however, on Tuesday last, a messenger was dispatched to acquaint him with the wishes of the Commission, and, if possible, arrange a meeting. When we get to Port-au-Prince, another effort will probably be made to reach him from the territory of Hayti. Mr. WADE examined several persons at Azua. Their testimony was all in favor of annexation to the United States.

ACROSS COUNTRY.

Dr. HOWE, who arrived overland from San Domingo on Saturday morning, was very favorably impressed with his trip across the country. He was enthusiastically received by the people, and at one point, Christobal, where the guard turned out in the morning, they refused to raise any flag on the flag-staff but that of America. Messengers were sent into the country to borrow the Stars and Stripes, but the flag did not come in time, and the result was that no flag whatever was raised that morning. But, although Azua itself is a desolate and uncomfortable place, it is the gateway to one of the finest tracts of country in the world.

DOMINICAN PLANTATIONS.

About five miles from the town is a rich valley country, hundreds of miles in extent, covered with sugar plantations. Mr. WADE, Gen. SIGEL, Mr. DOUGLASS and others visited one of these plantations on Friday morning last. It was about seven hundred acres in extent, and in a high state of cultivation. The road to it lay through a forest half cleared, and across a mountain stream. We entered through a large gateway, on which was painted the Dutch flag, showing the nationality of Mr. MARCHANE, the owner. A wide avenue, smooth as a marble floor, between acres of stately sugar-cane on the one hand, and a forest of fruit-trees on the other, led into another avenue, which swept along the whole length of the plantation. Here was the old-fashioned sugar-mill; there the distillery, the store-houses, the laborers' quarters, stables and out-offices. Delicious shade-trees bent over the walks, rows of enormous cactus lined either side, flowers of every imaginable hue added beauty and freshness to the scene; stately palm-trees, the coffee and the cotton, the orange and the cocoa; the place was simply a vast conservatory, full of beauty and luxuriance. The best description that I can possibly give of it is perhaps the quaint remark of Mr. WADE: "Why, when this man gets to Paradise, he will not appreciate it." This San Domingo, which we are entreated almost to take and protect and cherish, contains within it that out of which hundreds of thousands of plantations like unto this one might be made. In this single valley are hundreds of square miles which can be had for the asking, that, with a moderate capital and half a dozen years, and less, of industry, can be made to blossom into a beauty, a loveliness and a productiveness unsurpassed in all the world. "I wish," said Mr. WADE, "that our people could only see this place. There would soon be only one opinion about annexation in the United States." "Where are your workmen, Mr. MARCHANE?" "Sixty of them are now with the army at Azua."

A CRY FOR PEACE.

This is the story all over the Republic. A cry for peace rises up all over the land, but Mr. SUMNER will not give peace, and will have only war and famine to the end of the chapter. CABRAL must be allowed to make his mountain raids, to capture women and children, to sweep away crops and cattle, to levy blackmail on the lowlands; there must be another revolution to overthrow BAEZ, more banishment, imprisonment, death, and then must come war with Hayti, and finally the accomplishment of Mr. SUMNER's dream of a united colored republic. The dream is the dream of either a very foolish and ignorant or of a very bad man. No one believes that Mr. SUMNER is the latter, and the report of the Commission will show that he is the former. He considers that it will be a crime if the United States shall annex San Domingo; the greatest crime that the United States can commit will be to follow the course which Mr. SUMNER would have it follow, and throw this people back to barbarism and death.

VISIT TO MANIEL.

An expedition which was sent to Maniel, a mountain town near Bani, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, reports that in the valley in which it is built, are grown several and may be grown nearly all of the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. Buried away in the mountain, war has seldom visited it, and as a result the people are probably the most prosperous in the Republic. The houses are neat and comfortable; the farms are in a high state of cultivation; the people are hospitable and generous. Gen. SIGEL will present an interesting report on the country surrounding Azua, to the exploration of which he has given close attention. The petroleum spring in this country has been visited, but it was judged advisable not to visit the salt mine on account of the presence and the anticipated hostile intentions of CABRAL. Dr. HOWE was very anxious to make the trip across the country, from Azua to Port-au-Prince, as were also several newspaper men, but they were politely reminded by Capt. TEMPLE, of the *Tennessee*, that, by so doing, they would place themselves in the position of spies; whereupon the projected expeditions were abandoned, and on the last day in February we were all on board again, en route for Port-au-Prince.

## At Port-au-Prince—President Saget Interviewed—International Assurances of Friendship—Sketch of the City—Hayti and Cabral—Needless Delays—Results of the Investigation—The Boundaries of the Republics—Unwelcome Tidings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, March 6, 1871.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of March 2, we came to anchor at Port-au-Prince. Official visit from an officer of the Spanish man-of-war in the harbor, engaged in watching the *Hornet*; next day, salute of twenty-one guns to Hayti, answered from the shore; on March 4, visit of American Minister BASSETT, and American Commercial Agent, CONARD, accompanied by Episcopal Bishop of Haytian diocese, Liberian Consul to Hayti and American Consul to Cape Haytien; salute of fifteen guns in honor of Minister and of seven guns for Consul—these, in brief, the noteworthy national and international events on ship board.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT SAGET.

On Saturday last, Mr. WADE and Mr. HOWE went on shore and waited on President SAGET. "We are," said Mr. WADE, "the Commissioners of the United States, charged with the duty of making certain inquiries touching the condition of the Dominican Republic, with a view to the possibility of more intimate relations between the two Republics than those which have heretofore existed. Having performed that duty, we were reluctant to leave this beautiful island without doing ourselves the honor of calling and paying our respects to the President of the Haytian Republic, and we desire to express the hope that the same friendly and amicable relations which have so long animated the people of both nations may long continue. In doing this we but express the sentiments of the Executive and people of the United States." "That," said Mr. WADE, "is what I said in reply. I do not know how it got to them, but from what SAGET said in reply, I think it was all right." SAGET—"We entertain only the most friendly feelings for the Republic of the United States; we trust that peace and friendship may long prevail between the two great Republics. I shall be glad to aid you in your inquiries. You will find here two classes, one intelligent, quiet, knowing the situation of the world, the condition of other nations and the recent changes in society; the other class, with a lively recollection of the time of slavery, are apprehensive upon any foreign movement being made lest their liberty should again be endangered. They are, therefore, easily excited to anger and disturbance," or words to that effect. Mr. SUMNER will probably see a "menace" to Hayti in this speech of Mr. WADE. The Haytian Ministers, Generals and other dignitaries arrayed in barbaric splendor—red breeches, plumes, shakos, massive epaulets—rather expensive articles in this country, 350 of whose depreciated paper notes are worth something less than a gold dollar—all this burlesque and mockery of government cried, "Bon, bon." This for the information of the Massachusetts Senator. Then came pledging in wine—President SAGET and his Cabinet scrambling around a sideboard, not agreeing exactly as to how the wine should be served. Outside this Executive Mansion the scene was, if possible, more ludicrous. But the picture is too sad a picture to dwell upon. We were all disappointed in Hayti, and pained that the tendency of everything appeared to be backward and downward.

And yet this is the people that Mr. SUMNER would let loose on the Dominican Republic, the civilization he would extend over the whole island. No greater curse could possibly happen to both countries. I have talked with Mr. DOUGLASS, and he does not favor it. "I do not," said he, "wish to say a harsh word of Mr. SUMNER, but I think he is wrong on this whole San Domingo question." "Are you in favor of the annexation of Hayti to the United States?" "I assuredly am, for I think it would be the salvation of Hayti." "Oh," Dr. HOWE says, "it is a Black Oligarchy in there; there is no republicanism about it."

This "Black Oligarchy," according to Dr. HOWE; this paradise of the colored people, according to Mr. SUMNER; this country sinking deeper and deeper into misery, according to Mr. DOUGLASS, without hope, without life, without progress, is bitterly hostile to the United States at the present time. The ruling classes in Hayti contemplate the absorption of the whole island—that is the manifest-destiny doctrine of the Republic. Annexation would not only put that out of the question, but would in the course of years probably lead to the annexation of Hayti itself. But independently of this, Hayti has no reason to be either very grateful or very polite to the United States, for it was not until LINCOLN's Presidency that we even acknowledged her independence, recognized her as one of the family of nations. She fought her battle alone and won it without our assistance. We could hardly expect to be welcomed with loud huzzas, for in the long struggle which she maintained against three nations successively, we never gave her a cheer; had for her only coldness and contempt. I hardly regret that she has had the opportunity, and seized it too, in some measure, to treat us as we treated her. It came to her a few mornings ago, and in this way: Dr. HOWE, when we left Azua, had planned an expedition from Jacmel across the country to Port-au-Prince; but on the way out it was decided not to touch there, but to go direct to the capital of Hayti, from which point he expected to be able to make extended investigations and long land journeys. The Doctor returned to the ship two or three days ago, very much disappointed and chagrined. "I wish, Mr. President, to obtain your permission to travel through the country as one of the Commissioners to San Domingo." Thus Dr. HOWE to Mr. SAGET. "No, Dr. HOWE, you cannot travel through the Haytian dominions as a Commissioner of the United States." Thus Mr. SAGET to Dr. HOWE. Thus the quiet little "snub" to the United States from the Black Prince through the distinguished and philanthropic friend of Mr. SUMNER. It was hardly fair, but it had in it a rude revenge.

SKETCH OF PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The population of Port-au-Prince is about 35,000. The city is beautifully situated on the water's edge, built down to the very shore and almost over the summit of the hill, along whose steep acclivity the narrow streets wind, rough, dirty and ill-paved. Lofty mountains, stretching along the shore, miles in length, hold in their rocky arms a magnificent bay, the waters of which are each morning and evening whitened by the sails of a flotilla of market and trading boats, plying between the city and the innumerable small towns along the coast, washed by the Gonave channel. There is a good deal of business done in Port-au-Prince, but the city itself, apart from the natural beauty of its scenery, is one of the most uninviting and horrible places I ever saw. The streets are always busy—full of life—but the people are not exactly the people whose acquaintance one would care to cultivate. I have no doubt that a good deal of money is made there; that somebody works; for the hundred boats that daily pass our ship, laden with logwood, fruits, and vegetables, and honey, give some evidence that all is not dull inactivity, and that industry is not all dead. But the people groan under probably the worst despotism on earth, and a revolution may break out at any moment. The opposition to SAGET is very strong, and it would not be at all surprising if he should leave or be shot at any moment. Mr. WADE asked him to come on board the *Tennessee*. His answer was translated "that he would come in a few days." But one of his Cabinet officers made the correction to Mr. DOUGLASS: "No, no, President did not say that. He said he would think of that by and by," which means that he will not do us the honor of visiting the ship. The fact is that SAGET is afraid to come on board the *Tennessee*; afraid to show the Commissioners only the most ordinary courtesies, even if he had the inclination to do so, which I doubt. The opponents of his Administration are so strong and numerous that he dreads the charge being made against him: "See, SAGET, like another BAEZ, is trying to sell us out to the Yankees." Their newspapers are filled with the bitterest attacks on the Americans, full of misrepresentation and untruth. *Le Civilisation*, of the 2d inst., printed an article, which I inclose, and which you will find very amusing and ridiculous. But whatever may be the sentiments of SAGET, and of the politicians in Hayti, there can be very little doubt that there is a pretty strong party in it in favor of annexation to the United States. I have talked with more than one person who did not hesitate to express annexation views, and to hope that it may take place. But the great majority of the people look with unfriendly eye on Americans, and are unaccountably prejudiced and bitter.

HAYTI AND CABRAL.

The Haytian Government, of course, denies that it gives the least countenance to CABRAL, and we must accept their declaration and take it for what it is worth. But his people visit Port-au-Prince every week to buy their goods and supplies. Sympathy for him is not concealed or attempted to be concealed. CABRAL, without the aid and assistance of Hayti, could not hold out a single month; he would have no object in holding out. BAEZ has been called the Dictator of San Domingo in the Senate of the United States. CABRAL is a man simply hired to do murder and robbery, and Hayti is his employer. Says Mr. WADE: "When I left Washington I had an idea from the speeches of Brother SUMNER, that CABRAL was something of a man, with a following, a man of some political influence, but looking at him down here, he seems to me to be only a sort of a petty highwayman, and for one, I am opposed to having anything to say to him. I do not want to disgrace myself and disgrace my country by holding any communication with him."

But Dr. HOWE, influenced no doubt by the warm support which his friend of Massachusetts gives to this Haytian hireling—SALNAVE's betrayer—differs somewhat from Mr. WADE, and considers that his work will not be all done until he shall have seen him. And now it is almost certain that he will be gratified. The Haytian Government sent a messenger to the *Tennessee* today to ask the Commissioners if they would receive a communication from CABRAL, vouchsafing the further information that the illustrious scoundrel was in the valley of San Juan. I do not know what Mr. WADE said, but Dr. HOWE was, in a few minutes, on one of the boats of the *Tennessee*, on his way to the city fast as a dozen man-of-war's men could ply the oars. The general opinion on board is that CABRAL is not quite as far away as the valley mentioned, and that he is probably nearer to Port-au-Prince than we are ourselves, who are distant from it only a mile. In a few days we shall probably know all about him, and have in our possession a glowing picture of his hopes and his resources; hear BAEZ denounced as a usurper, and so on. But what will the evidence, or the statements, or the testimony, or whatever you choose to call it, of this man be worth when it is obtained? The Government of the United States has recognized the Baez Government as the Government of San Domingo; BAEZ has held undisputed possession for years; the Commissioners have been, or they ought to be, convinced that the people of San Domingo almost unanimously regard CABRAL as an outlaw, who has committed treason against them and is liable to be put to death if caught. The only statement worthy of credit that he could possibly make that would be of the least importance, would be the confession of his own rascality. This would at some future day, perhaps, save much valuable time and patience.

NEEDLESS DELAYS.

When the *Tennessee* left San Domingo City, and Mr. WHITE traveled across the country to Puerto Plata, it was arranged that he should join the ship here on the 7th, which will be to-morrow. But there is little expectation that he will be with us, and we shall not in consequence leave here, before the 14th or 15th. The delay is both unnecessary and unpardonable. In the first place, there was no good reason why he should make the trip, for the gentlemen composing the first expedition were specially selected by himself, and they were, to use his own words, "fully as competent as were the Commissioners themselves to make the investigation required by the resolution of Congress and the instructions of the President. He arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary for him to visit the interior of the country nearly a week, if I remember correctly, after they had started, and when he had made up his mind, he wasted more than five days in making preparations, or in doing nothing at all, which was a great deal worse. It is possible, but hardly probable, that the stock of information will be materially increased by the trip, for to the party which went out he gave all the instructions which he deemed necessary, going as far, even, as to frame the very questions they should ask, and the line of examination, to the minutest particular, which they should pursue. To nearly every one it seemed that Mr. WHITE's object was simply delay, and if that was his purpose, he has succeeded admirably. When we left home it was thought that we should have finished the investigation in six weeks and be back with the report. We have now been seven weeks absent, and according to the present prospects we shall not be home till the 1st of April. Mr. WHITE will probably remain at Puerto Plata until the *Tybee*, with mails from the United States, shall arrive there, about the 8th inst. It is thought, and it will require at least two days to make the journey in the *Nantasket* to this city. If there was any good reason for this; if it was actually necessary to the completion of the investigation; if the least possible good could come from it, there would be no objection whatever, but there is a very strong objection to such dilatory motions and proceedings, especially as the aim and object of them is unmistakable. Mr. WADE is exceedingly impatient, and considers that at least three weeks have been wasted in idle jaunts through the country. Mr. WHITE appears to be impressed with the idea that an extended report, several hundred pages or more, is expected from the Commission, requiring months in its preparation. Mr. WADE is of the contrary opinion. He says that the work before them is very simple. They (the Commissioners) have been directed to answer certain very plain questions, and an essay is not expected from them, much less a historical volume. Mr. WADE intends to write, and has already begun, his own report. Dr. HOWE has agreed with him on several of the main points in the question, and undertaken to write certain portions of it. It will be submitted to Mr. WHITE on his return home. There is very little probability that Mr. WHITE will bring them any information which would induce a change in opinion or lead to any conclusion different from those now reached.

RESULTS.

I have every reason to believe that Mr. WADE and Dr. HOWE will agree entirely on the principal questions involved. In a discussion on the subject, a few evenings ago, Mr. HOWE said, "no one can reasonably or sensibly maintain or doubt that BAEZ is a patriot, and that he is acting for the best interests of his country." The annexation clause of the report has been written by Dr. HOWE, and it is exceedingly strong and terse. There will possibly be some conflict of opinion on minor points, but there will not, it is thought, be much difficulty in harmonizing whatever differences may arise. The debt, the concessions and land grants, the health, the moral and political condition of the people are all questions of fact, and although they may occasion some disagreement, it will not be of a character to sensibly affect the decision of a Commission. As to the opinions of the three Commissioners on the subject of the acquisition of San Domingo by the United States, the only one about whom there is any doubt is Mr. WHITE. This is owing to the fact, perhaps, that up to the time he left us he had been very reticent, and had not favored the little world of the *Tennessee* with an expression of his convictions on one side or the other. Mr. WADE is strongly in favor of annexation, first, because he is convinced of the value and importance of the country, its vast resources and capabilities, and, secondly, because it would be a greater stride than has yet been taken in the direction of manifest destiny. He regards it as the first step toward the acquisition of all the West India Islands, and the extension of the just and equal laws of republicanism over the fairest, richest portions of the western hemisphere. Dr. HOWE is, if possible, more enthusiastic than Mr. WADE. His great philanthropy prompts him to aid and help this people in every way he can. "The remainder of my life," he says, "shall be devoted to them." In his opinion, they are a docile, submissive race, easily governed, provided they are but governed justly. The beauty and fertility of the country cannot, in his estimation, be surpassed in any portion of the world. When Mr. WHITE returns he may be far more enthusiastic than either Mr. WADE or Mr. HOWE. Mr. DOUGLASS and Gen. SIGEL are very much pleased with the country, and, although they will not have the opportunity of giving official expression to their views, except possibly in a mere incidental way, I have no doubt that their opinions will carry with them as much weight almost as the opinions of the Commission, and will be accepted with confidence by the country.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The opponents of annexation see, or think they see, all manner of danger and difficulty, and trouble to the United States in the disputed boundary line between the two countries; but according to the best information that I can obtain, the Haytian Government does not insist on the Jeffrard boundary, and is willing to accept the old boundary defined in the treaty of 1777 between France and Spain. It is claimed by the anti-annexationists that it belongs to Hayti by right of conquest; but the Dominicans have always protested against the occupation, and even Hayti herself has waived whatever rights she may possess in this way, by her offer to purchase the disputed territory. There will be little trouble on that score in the event of annexation to the United States.

UNWELCOME TIDINGS.

I cannot close this letter, and I presume no correspondent will close the letter which the mail takes to his journal without an allusion to the startling news which that journal only a few weeks ago contained and which the last mail brought to us. I allude to the painful rumors that it would seem filled the land about the missing *Tennessee*. The story which told us of so much sadness and sorrow at home—how sweet was then that softest and dearest of all Saxon words—was retold us in these exotic waters of the Bay of Gonave, on an evening beautiful and lovely as poet dreams of or painter paints. The moon, round almost to fullness, cast her soft light across the ocean where were mirrored the tall masts and yards of the stately war ship that dark suspicion and doubt had whispered was perhaps beneath the waters she should sail no more forever. And as the tale went from man to man among the five hundred men on board, for the moment were all bound together by that strongest of all bonds—great human nature. And there was gloom and sorrow, and thoughts of family, and friends. We looked across the weary miles of ocean, and in spirit were with those who had thought of us and watched for us. And when we read the consoling assurances of the President and the letter of Mr. ROBESON that the alarm was a groundless alarm, there was gratitude and benedictions for President and Secretary that [illegible]ing on the *Tennessee*. And Mr. BANKS! The point he made in debate has been long forgotten by those who heard it, but the sorrow and the suffering his false idle words brought upon thousands will be long remembered. J. P. F.

## THE NATHAN MURDER.

### Forrester, the Suspected Man, in New-Orleans in June.

*From the New-Orleans Commercial, March 12.*

Singular it is that the man FORRESTER, with innumerable aliases, who now stands charged with the murder of the unfortunate Mr. NATHAN, in the City of New-York, last July, should have since been an inmate of our Parish Prison and escaped his just deserts through the informalities of the law and the want of harmony between the authorities. On the 14th of June last, Sergt. MALONE and Special Officer PIERSON arrested FORRESTER under the Vagrant law, and he was committed to the Parish Prison. A writ of habeas corpus, issued and tried by Judge LEAUMONT, of the Fifth District Court, resulted in his release, which was acted upon immediately. We are informed by Sergt. MALONE that he had requested Capt. SWAIN, then in charge of the Parish Prison, to inform the Police Department in case an order for the release of FORRESTER was received by him, but that Capt. SWAIN failed to comply with the request, on the ground that the order was to release FORRESTER "forthwith."

Thus, because of the word "forthwith," and notwithstanding that there is a Police telegraph station on the same block as the Parish Prison, the man who is supposed to have committed one of the most heinous of modern crimes, the assassin of a highly-respectable citizen and a leading man in the great metropolis of the North, will probably escape punishment.

### The Man in Ohio Who Looked Like Forrester.

*From the Cleveland Leader, March 15.*

To investigate the rumors published in Tuesday morning's *Leader* in regard to the supposed Nathan murderer, our reporter visited Macedonia yesterday morning. The facts, as related by Justice BYRON, of Macedonia, are as follows: One week ago Monday, a man, half insane and very scantily clad, presented himself at the door of a shanty about two miles from Macedonia, back in the woods. He was taken in and provided with food, and, having a little money, was permitted to remain there for several days. A man by the name of HOLT saw the pretended crazy man in the shanty, and as the description of FORRESTER was very near that of him, kept a close watch over his movements, and had his employes watch the shanty day and night. Mr. HOLT threw out intimations that he knew where FORRESTER was, and told Justice BYRON that he would reveal nothing, for there were men about who would make the arrest and snatch the reward. He and his employes said the man had gray eyes instead of black, that there was an India ink bracelet about one of his wrists, and that his forefinger of the left hand was off. The complexion, mustache, protrusion of the upper lip, stature and manners were identical with the description published. Mr. HOLT was asked why he did not at once arrest the man on suspicion, and answered that he had no money to waste in bringing him to Cleveland. Monday morning the shanty was entered by some of Mr. HOLT's men, and the suspected person was nowhere to be seen. On Tuesday morning a young man living in Macedonia said that he saw him walking on the tow-path toward Cleveland. Yesterday a communication was received from a gentleman in Ravenna requesting a photograph, and intimating that valuable information concerning FORRESTER might be given.

## THE MERIDIAN RIOTS.

### Letter from Gov. Alcorn—How He Regarded the People Previous to the Late Murderous Outrage in a Court-Room.

On the 24th of February last, before the riot at Meridian, Miss., which resulted in the compulsory departure of Mayor STURGES from the city, Gov. ALCORN wrote a reply to a letter containing excited and extravagant charges against the Mayor, in which he said:

Your letter speaks somewhat lightly of bloodshed. It refers too freely to danger of collisions between our citizens. I am weary of all this sort of trifling with dangerous things. When these evil occurrences shall take place in fulfillment of so many newspaper prophecies, I shall take them up and feel quite at ease on the subject, in the consciousness of my power to deal with them in such an effectual way as shall put a summary stop to their recurrence. The excitements as to wars of races, collisions between the whites and the blacks, &c., &c., are taken at their proper value amongst ourselves. Now having ceased to have any effect whatever on the political opinions of our own people, have no other effect than that of misrepresenting us abroad. A few lawless men are found amongst us here and there, but you may rest assured that, white and colored, the great masses of both races in this State, are men who abide the law. While evidence comes to me from all other quarters of a general return to the good old spirit of order and obedience, I regret profoundly to find some painful exceptions to that happy state of things in certain places on the border of Alabama. Outrages in two or three of the eastern counties are said by the citizens, truly or otherwise, to be committed under the facility of escape from Mississippi, by bands of Alabamians. The twenty armed men who recently invaded the State to remove by force three or four of its inhabitants from your own City of Meridian, are said, with every appearance of truth, to be citizens of Alabama. They are reported to me to have coolly awaited the train for two or three hours after the commission of this violence, and to have held their prisoners in broad daylight, awaiting the arrival of the train under a display of force which, I am profoundly ashamed to say, was not met by an armed force, white or colored, or a manful discharge of his duty by the Sheriff. Now, no twenty armed men would have dared to intimidate thus, or having succeeded in intimidating thus, the population of the City of Meridian, if there were not among that population a very considerable number of men in sympathy with those piratical invaders of the soil of Mississippi. This humiliating reflection leads me to fear that the good people of your city are confronted in their midst by an unusually large proportion of men of violence, and points therefore to the inquiry, whether much of the dissatisfaction with Mayor STURGES may not be referable, in all fairness, to his zeal for an enforcement of the law.

I am no partisan of the man of color. I know no man's complexion in the discharge of my duty. If I were so false to my oath of office as to permit myself to be governed by my personal feelings in my official capacity, I would naturally lean the balance of justice to my own race. I trust, however, I shall never be guilty of any such wrong. But the citizen of Mississippi, no matter what his color, no matter how lowly his condition, shall receive from me all the protection that can be afforded him by the power of the Government. This fact I shall seek, before I have done with it, to impress upon the recent invaders of your city. If Mayor STURGES "armed every negro who would stand up and shoot," and he did so in organizing a special police to repel a band of outlaws who had armed possession of his city, so far from considering that he had done wrong in that act, I should hold it my duty as Executive of the State to bestow on him my most profound acknowledgments for his courageous discharge of his duty.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. L. ALCORN.

Col. A. G. HORN, Meridian, Miss.

## Personal.

Lord Howard De Walden, of England; Gen. W. B. Tibbits, of Troy, and C. N. Beach, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House. Judge J. S. Black, and Gen. A. N. Maylert, of Pennsylvania; Judge R. G. Hurd, of Ohio, and Gen. J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Lowry, of the United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House. Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship *City of Brussels*, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Heminway, of Watertown; Hon. Thomas Talbot, of Boston; Hon. H. D. Kendall, of Ohio; Hon. A. M. Bush, of Cambridge, and Col. L. J. Connolly, of Missouri, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Dr. Morland, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. C. C. Livermore, of Boston; Hon. J. M. Garland, of Illinois; Geo. Wightman, of Providence; G. B. Kellogg, of Hartford, and Hon. Fred. Cleveland, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. H. Chatfield, of Connecticut; Dr. Birdsall, of San Francisco, and J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, left the Westminster Hotel yesterday, for Europe, in the steamer *Aleppo*.

## THE "PHILANTHROPIC" TWEED.

**What he Has Done for the City—Reasons Why the "Boss" Should Have his Statue—Special Objects of his Fostering Care—The Men who Owe it to Him to Honor Him in Bronze or Brass.**

The letter of Mr. TWEED, declining the honor of a statue, reveals one of those extraordinary cases in which men renowned for acuteness are ignorant of what is going on under their very noses. Although the account of the origin of the affair appeared at length in the Press months ago, and circulars have been distributed broadcast requesting contributions; and although it is credibly stated some $10,000 have been actually subscribed, yet Mr. TWEED, who prides himself on understanding everything that occurs in the City, knew nothing of it. The gentlemen who have been pushing on the project were Mr. TWEED's peculiar friends, who would no more offend him than they would quarrel with their bread and butter, for, in fact, it would be the same thing. Is it not very singular that they never intimated to him what was going on, or even ascertained whether "Barkis was willing?"

Now, however, that the matter has gone so far, we trust it will not be allowed to drop. Too much work has been done, too many people implicated, and too much money subscribed, to permit the whole thing to end in nothing. Let all the "eminent citizens" who have sounded the praises of the "Boss" and done the "whitewashing" for him be called upon for their mites. Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS has a list of them always on hand, and we have no doubt they will contribute liberally. Many of them ought to, in return for "services rendered." Others, who have children growing up to maturity, must be delighted to have them read the notices in the Press of their fathers' contributions in honor of the "Boss." When asked by them of the reason of this action on their part, and what Mr. TWEED has done to entitle him to a statue, how pleasant it will be for them to depict his many virtues, his purity of character as displayed in his language as well as in his daily life, to his high morality, his associates and habits. They can show them in proof of these facts how he has by merit alone been made one of the directors of the Erie Railroad, and has won a position upon its Executive Committee in sweet communion with "JIM" FISK. That he engineered the erection of the new County Court-house, an architectural feat without a parallel. That to him, more than to any other citizen are we indebted for the purity (!) of our elections, the present condition of our streets, and the respect felt by the community generally for the administration of justice. That he bears the proud honor of having corrupted the Legislature of the great State of New-York into a body which simply registers the edicts which he chooses to promulgate. That without any pretense of being engaged in any business or occupation, he has, by his audacity and unscrupulousness, accumulated millions of dollars belonging to the tax-payers, whose respect has made the reputation of these "eminent citizens," and that he now has under his control and employment in the various departments of the Municipal Government some of the worst men that this or any other city has ever seen.

When they have done all this let these fathers then with conscious pride point to his present social reputation, and tell their sons to make the "Boss" their exemplar, and go and do likewise.

As the gentlemen who have been engaged in concocting this scheme to reflect renown upon the reputation of our City should not be forgotten by an ungrateful public, we give below a full list of the names and occupations of the trustees whose signatures are appended to the printed circular calling for contributions.

There are but two or three of them who might not be naturally expected to be there, and we cannot imagine why these two or three names are found there, unless an all-wise Providence intends in a most striking manner to demonstrate to us "that human nature is weak." The following are the names appended to the official circular:

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New-York, by permission of Mr. TWEED, and whose law firm does the counsel business of the Sheriff, Police Commission, Commissioners of Charities, Health Board, Fire Department, Board of Education, &c., &c.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, by similar permission.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Ex-Sheriff.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk of Superior Court, Deputy City Chamberlain, Commissioner for opening several streets, receiver in a number of suits, part owner of the New-York Transcript and New-York Printing Company, and brother to PETER B. SWEENY.

THOS. J. CREAMER, Tax Commissioner under Mr. SANDS and State Senator.

HENRY W. GENET, State Senator and interested in the erection of the up-town Court-house.

BERNARD SMYTHE, Receiver of Taxes and President of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL, a henchman of TWEED's, member of Assembly, and Clerk in the Department of Public Works.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner, by permission of Mr. TWEED.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Judge of the Supreme Court and proprietor of "Room Thirteen."

EUGENE DURNIN, known as "TWEED's Jester," Clerk in Department of Public Works under Mr. TWEED.

E. D. BARSFORD, supplier of materials to the same Department.

WILLIAM J. KANE, Civil Justice.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel through TWEED's influence.

PETER B. SWEENY, President of the Commissioners of the Central Park, and TWEED's associate as Governor of the City.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City, and a member of the Ring presided over by TWEED.

HENRY SMITH, generally known as "Hank," Police Commissioner and Tammany Republican.

MICHAEL NORTON, State Senator, Commissioner to complete the new Court-house, and proprietor of a livery-stable, whose book-keeper swore that he got no salary, but was on two different pay-rolls in the City Departments.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, City Chamberlain and brother-in-law of PETER B. SWEENY, and, of course, the compeer of numberless sinecures.

CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

GEORGE W. BUTT, office-holder in one of the Departments, and a prominent member of the "stable gang."

JOHN SCOTT, Police Justice, not conspicuous as such, but very prominent in the Broadway widening fraud; a confidential agent of TWEED.

MICHAEL HEALLY, Clerk in the Department of Public Works.

CHARLES H. HALL, Clerk to Police Justice.

JOSEPH LYONS, Clerk in County Clerk's office.

THOMAS COMAN, Alderman, and one of the Commissioners to finish the New Court-house.

J. WALKER FOWLER, Civil Justice and School Trustee.

JOHN COX, Police Justice.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, member of Congress.

JAMES WATSON, late County Auditor, now deceased.

ISAAC BELL, Commissioner of Charities and Correction and Commissioner of the Board of Education.

CHARLES P. DALY, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, who, we believe, holds no office.

WALTER W. PRICE, CHARLES GAUSSMANN and WILLIAM NILES. It is not known what snug places they have, but there is no question but what they are "provided for."

The money drawn from the Treasury of the Municipal Government by these trustees for their salaries, incidental jobs, &c., amounts, it can be safely stated, to millions annually, and there can be no question but that, with the exception of the SWEENY family, not one of them could continue to feed at the public crib without the kind permission of WILLIAM M. TWEED.

To this complexion have we come at last.

### The Drowning of Peter Pilger—Alleged Negligence of Ferry Employes.

Coroner HERRMAN commenced an inquest yesterday, in the case of PETER PILGER, who was drowned on Monday night at the Hunter's Point Ferry.

FRANK DIBB, a brother-in-law of the deceased, testified that PILGER resided at No. 129 Pitt-street, and left witness' house to go home, after drinking two glasses of beer. Officer ROBERT COSS, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that a few minutes after eleven o'clock he heard an alarm rap at the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry-house, and learned that the deceased had fallen or jumped overboard; he was in the water twenty minutes before being rescued; the steamer *Montauk* was forty or fifty feet from the bridge, and there was a man on the rudder holding the deceased up; witness asked if he was alive, and was answered in the affirmative; he then asked the bridge watchman if there was a life-boat convenient, and was answered, "You know very well there is not;" witness remarked that there ought to be one; the watchman replied in an impudent manner; witness then hallooed to the boat and asked if they could not come in closer, that he might render some assistance; some minutes after the deceased was got up on the deck; the steamer then backed out and tried to get on the north slip, but failing, she was again backed, and came in at the south slip; witness had thrown a barrel on the boat, and asked the deck hands to roll deceased on it, when they replied that they would not, and that witness must do it himself; witness tried to get on board, but failed, as the steamer kept moving; when he did get on board they had carried deceased into the cabin, where a physician was doing all he could to resuscitate him; witness was of the opinion that the man's life could have been saved, had there been prompt measures taken.

Officer WM. WELSH, of the same precinct, corroborated this evidence, in every particular.

The Coroner decided to postpone further investigation until Tuesday next, and requests any of the passengers who may have witnessed the occurrence to call at the Coroner's office, No. 11 City Hall, on that day, and testify to the facts within their knowledge.

## PROPOSED OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The very interesting report presented to the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. RUGGLES, deals so exhaustively with the general conditions of ocean telegraphy and the prospects of success held out by a cable uniting Eastern Asia with our Pacific shore, that it almost seems hypercritical to point out omissions. There are, however, several points left untouched, to which public attention might advantageously be directed. Mr. RUGGLES gives us the totals representing the relative commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe and the seaports of "the Pacific and Indian Oceans." But he omits to point out the enormous, and in some cases preponderating increase of direct trade by vessels under the American flag with the seaports of China and Japan. Thus, we find that, during 1869, the carrying trade of Hankow, the great emporium of Central China, and without doubt fated some day to take the lead of its older rival, Shanghai, showed a large excess in favor of American vessels. The steam navigation of that noble river, the Yangtse-Kiang, is almost solely in American hands, the well-known house of RUSSELL & Co. managing, and, to a large extent, owning the vessels of the "Shanghai Steam Navigation Company," which, recently amalgamated with a rival line, controls the freight and passenger traffic of 600 miles of riverine navigation. American interests are scarcely less prominently represented in the various coastal lines which make Shanghai and Hong Kong their head-quarters, and a similar remark applies to the communication with Japan, which (apart from the Pacific Mail Company's steamers) is maintained by vessels mostly built and owned by citizens of this country.

Yet another, and by no means unimportant, point has been omitted in Mr. RUGGLES' report. The vast Chinese colony which now forms an integral portion of San Francisco numbers among its members a large number of rich and commercially influential natives, who would readily avail themselves of the telegraph to communicate with their friends in China. To put aside the American and European element altogether, the shrewd, business-like Chinaman would almost support such a cable as that proposed in the various schemes projected by American telegraphists. But if we take into consideration the foreign element also, the prospect held out to any company undertaking to establish the new line, is more than encouraging. The completion of the Indo-Singapore Cable and the measures taken to connect that port with Hong Kong, are less antagonistic to the success of a Pacific line, even as regards the English communities, than might at first sight appear. One great and hitherto insurmountable disadvantage has attended the transmission of messages from India to Europe, and will consequently extend to those forwarded by the new line from China—the numerous and often alien hands through which they must pass to reach their destinations. Illustrations of the sad havoc made by operators with the simplest English sentences are so plentiful that scarcely a journal appears in further Asia without some unintelligible sentence which the editor, by a "query," or more elaborate expression of doubt, confesses his inability to decipher. Not long ago a blunder of this sort caused a run upon the leading bank at Colombo, (Ceylon,) and by way of sequel an animated and expensive lawsuit to determine the responsibility attaching to the paper first publishing it. Not unnaturally, therefore, the communities of the Eastern settlements are favorably disposed to the establishment of a rival telegraphic line which would both lower the existing tariff and induce greater care in transmission. The fact that two breaks only would, by the Pacific line, intervene between Shanghai and London would form a powerful inducement to avail themselves of its services in preference to those of the many-sectioned cable via Galle and the Red Sea.

The trade between China, Japan and the United States is so obviously in its infancy that the least enthusiastic admit a probable development which will exert an immense influence upon both the social and religious status of the vast populations of Eastern Asia. Everything tends to favor the assumption that before many years have elapsed this country will possess a preponderating influence among peoples who will owe their first lessons in material improvement to our machinists and metallurgists, our civil engineers and our shipwrights. Our moral triumphs in the same direction are already matters of record. The pioneer in the field of Japanese literature is an American missionary. The translator of WHEATON's *International Law* into the language of CONFUCIUS is also a member of our missionary body. PUMPELLY has first explored and thoroughly mapped the geology of Nippon and North China. Turning to the material advances so recently made by both nations, we may note that the superintendent of the leading Chinese arsenal is an American. There is, in short, scarcely a single department of business or commerce, in either China or Japan, uninfluenced or unrepresented by American agents. It is too much the fashion to ignore the immense and ever-increasing interests we have at stake in those countries; and the apathy regarding telegraphs and steamers making Asiatic ports the terminal of their lines, must give way to judicious action, if we would secure the advantages already within our grasp. The wonderful strides in this direction made by British enterprise within the past twelve months should awaken us to a sense of what we shall lose if we permit it to exclusively occupy a field so easily made our own. Americans have unfortunately been able to boast of but little support from their Government toward schemes such as that under consideration; but Mr. RUGGLES' report will, it may be hoped, do some good in directing public attention to so imperfectly understood a matter as the actual conditions of our Asiatic trade. Time and a judicious policy are alone wanting to make the United States its great mart, whence supplies would reach every quarter of Europe.

### Sentences by Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, ELIJAH HOWARD was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and the Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for four years and six months on this indictment, and two years and six months on an indictment for grand larceny, to which he pleaded guilty one year since, but on which judgment was then suspended, to give him a chance to reform.

KELLY, his accomplice, seeing the fate of his friend, pleaded guilty, and, as he is only a youth, was let off with one year in the State Prison.

KIEVER ROSENWING, arraigned on a charge of receiving the stolen goods in the previous case, was convicted.

Recorder HACKETT said he had presided at this Court for nearly five years, and never yet during that time had a conviction on this charge been obtained, although numerous trials had taken place. He regarded the receivers of stolen goods as worse even than the thieves. He sent the prisoner to the State's Prison for four years, with hard labor.

The following pleaded guilty and were sentenced:

WILLIAM CONNOR, attempt at burglary, State's Prison for two years and a half; JOHN WALSH, burglary in the third degree, Sing Sing for three years and six months; WILLIAM ANCHOR, burglary, five years; PATRICK BURKE, assault with intent to rob, five years and hard labor; GEORGE A. SULLIVAN, burglary, two years and a half; JOHN FRANCIS, grand larceny, two years and a half.

THOMAS SCHMIDT, indicted for burglary, was tried and acquitted. The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for March 17: Nos. 136, 139, 140, 141, 146, 154, 160, 163.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*
No calendar.
No calendar will be called in either part of the Supreme Court Circuit.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.*
Calendar exhausted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Daly, C. J., Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Unger vs. New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co. | 21 | Heinrich vs. Koon. |
| 10 | Unger vs. People's Fire Ins. Co. | 47 | Flynn vs. Halton. |
| 31 | Pacific Fire Ins. Co. vs. Ryan. | 60 | Stern vs. De Brackalaer. |
| 74 | Wilson vs. Mills. | 66 | Maeth vs. Goddard. |
| | | 81 | Solomon vs. Simmons. |
| | | 82 | Pratt vs. Schult. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5647 | Conway vs. Fee. | 5435 | Shaw vs. Brett. |
| 4733 | Myman vs. Cohen. | 5439 | Herndon vs. Grathwhol. |
| 5269 | Bridgwater Color Works vs. Dillon. | 5437 | Harnin vs. Hensch. |
| 5004 | Raab vs. Cohen. | 5438 | Gedney vs. Beman. |
| 5004½ | Same vs. Same. | 5441 | Cochran vs. Ryan. |
| 5235 | Krug vs. George. | 5442 | Gray vs. Gassner. |
| 5340 | Walsh vs. Wogram. | 5443 | Rogers vs. Applegard. |
| 5377 | Fabisch vs. Lowenstein. | 5444 | Clapp vs. Waltin. |
| 5105 | Wyckoff vs. Martine. | 5445 | Keeling vs. Eastborne. |
| 5300 | Fenton vs. Greene. | 5446 | Maine vs. Tallman. |
| 5373 | Falk vs. Jacobsen. | 5447 | Marshall vs. Walton. |
| 5375 | Miner vs. Andrews. | 5450 | Condit vs. Grigg. |
| 5431 | McCamrey vs. Meehan. | 5453 | Myers vs. Cohen. |
| 5432 | Froelich vs. Berg. | 5454 | Bergman vs. Watts. |
| 5434 | U. S. Confection Co. vs. Bliss. | 5455 | Brandt vs. Watts. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*
No. 600—Parker vs. Baldwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned until Monday.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | McQuillan vs. Clarke. | 165 | Dacey vs. Finley. |
| 3 | Lynde vs. Elias. | 166 | Kennedy vs. Campbell. |
| 50 | Same vs. Same. | 73 | Wood vs. Mullen. |
| 51 | Latimer vs. Van Cleaf. | | |

### DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

*By Judge Jones.*

James Shaw vs. Lyman C. Scott; Salmon Skinner vs. George St. John; William M. Hewett vs. Edward A. Vandenhoff; Charles O'Grannis vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; The Charleston, S. C., Mining and Manufacturing Company vs. Samuel H. Hurd et al.; Sarah O. Beecher vs. Mark J. Rendall; William H. Brailsed vs. Bernard Brenner; orders granted.

*By Chief-Justice Barbour.*

Louis Muller vs. William P. Earle et al. This was a proceeding to reclaim from the defendant a portion of an award for property taken for the circle, junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, which plaintiff claimed was intended to compensate him as lessee. Judgment was given for the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Francke vs. Smith; Biebe vs. Hemercier; Grust vs. Hart; Bartholemew vs. Hibber; Robinson vs. Wilson; motions granted.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 16.

*Before Chief-Justice Barbour.*

THE CIRCLE AWARDS.

*Louis Muller vs. William P. Earle et al.*—Property of the defendant Earle was taken for use of the circle at the junction of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, for which an award of $65,000 was made. The plaintiff was a tenant on the premises, and by the terms of his lease was authorized, on paying the taxes, rent, &c., to remove during the last month of his term the buildings on the premises, valued at about $10,000. When the Commissioners made their awards they allowed him but $200 damages as lessee. He thereupon sued Mr. Earle, (uniting Controller Connolly in the suit,) and claimed to recover the value of the buildings, asserting that such value was included in Mr. Earle's award. Mr. Earle set up that plaintiff had forfeited his rights by a failure to pay $11,000 taxes. Chief-Justice BARBOUR has now dismissed the complaint, holding that the plaintiff had no right or interest in the buildings, or title to them, except a right in the last month of his tenancy to remove them. He, therefore, had no cause of action against Mr. Earle, and if the plaintiff had been allowed inadequate compensation for the injury done him by precluding him from removing the buildings, the Court could not, therefore, review the decisions of the Commissioners. Against Controller Connolly the plaintiff had no ground of action whatever. Judgment for defendants.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 16.

*Before Judge Loew and a Jury.*

AN UNNEIGHBORLY SUIT—IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

*Jacob Kieskoff vs. David Blumenthal.*—The defendant was a property-owner, with buildings thereon, in Forty-third-street, and subsequently the plaintiff purchased the adjoining property. After such purchase, the plaintiff discovered by survey that defendant's wall extended two inches on his (plaintiff's) lot. Plaintiff thereupon commenced an action of ejectment against the defendant, in which he claimed to recover the two inches of ground occupied by defendant's wall, together with $1,500 damages, as mesne profits for the withholding of the same. The case now came up for trial, when it was admitted on the part of both that the defendant was owner of the property and in occupancy of the wall before the plaintiff took title to the two inches of ground claimed in the suit, and that the surveys showing the alleged encroachment were correct. This state of facts being before the Court, Mr. Henry Morrison, on the part of defendant, moved to nonsuit the plaintiff, on the following grounds: First, the plaintiff's grant being subsequent to the defendant's, is void absolutely, because (1) defendant was at the time in actual possession, and (2) claiming under a title adverse. "Every grant of land shall be absolutely void, if, at the time of the delivery thereof, such land shall be in the actual possession of a person claiming under a title adverse to the grantor." (3 R. S., 740, sec. 147.) Every grant of land, except as a release, is void as an act of maintenance, if at the time the lands are in the actual possession of another person claiming under a title adverse to the grantor. (4 Kent, 484; ante sec. 147; May vs. Arnold, 18 Geo., 181; Dubois vs. McLean, 4 McLean, 486; James Kent vs. John J. Hart, Superior Court, General Term, 1861; Sherry vs. Frecking, 4 Duer, 453; Livingstone vs. Peru Iron Company, 9 Wend., 517.) Where a party, as here, has built against the wall, and by the use of his property has so fixed his neighbor's bounds that an impossibility or great and extraordinary oppression is asked on the judgment of the Court, he cannot succeed, because in asking justice he claims to succeed by a judgment so oppressive that injustice is the result.

The Judge held the points of defendant well taken, and granted the motion, non-suiting the plaintiff. Messrs. Bookstaver & Smith, representing Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, appeared for plaintiff; Messrs. Henry Morrison and C. Lauterbach for defendant.

### KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

*Before Judge Gilbert.*

ACTION AGAINST THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD COMPANY FOR $50,000 DAMAGES.

*Charles Eaton, by Patrick Eaton, his Guardian, vs. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company et al.*—This action is brought by plaintiff to recover $50,000 damages for injuries sustained while being transported through a portion of New-Jersey by the defendants. The answer is a general denial. The case was tried once before in January last, and the jury rendered a verdict in plaintiff's favor for $100, but the General Term ordered a new trial on the ground that the Judge did not submit to the jury as a question of fact whether the boy when he got on the train, (it being a coal-train,) was told that it was against the rules of the Company for passengers to ride on such trains. Plaintiff's testimony yesterday morning went to show that the conductor had not given the required information. The case is still on.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16.**

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, March 16—P. M.

In the Wall-street Markets the Bulls in Gold and Foreign Exchange on the one side, and the strong Bull interest in the Railway speculation on the other, are evidently in competition with if not in hostility to each other. It is currently rumored that the former by turning their Gold into Bills of Exchange on London, upon which they can borrow Money for 60 @ 75 days, mean to force considerable exports of American Gold Coin, under the influence of which they hope to advance the price of Gold while weakening the speculators in stocks as borrowers of Money about the 1st of April, when a temporary demand for Currency to go to the country, is looked for. All such artificial manœuvering, however, is not likely to advance the Gold Market, and we discover nothing in the present free supply of Money to justify the calculation that Stocks can be depressed by the mere apprehension that the export of Gold, whether legitimate or artificial, or the use of Foreign Bills as a collateral upon which to forestall money balances usually employed on stocks. The gross bids for Gold at the Treasury today amounted to $4,940,000. The accepted bids for $1,000,000 were close upon the market in the Gold Room, and no decided advance in the Room seemed practicable after the Treasury award. Most of the sales of the day were at 111⅛ ₩ cent., the last price of Wednesday. That purchases of Foreign Bills of leading bankers, at 60 days' sight or 75 days' date, may have been made by the party in gold would seem to derive plausibility from the fact that one or two drawers advanced their 60-days' rate to 110 ₩ cent., less a brokerage, while other, equally undoubted drawers accepted 109¾ ₩ cent. for 60 days, and 110¾ ₩ cent. for short sight.

In view of the very large movement in foreign Imports, and the unexpected and somewhat annoying delays encountered by the Secretary of the Treasury in harmonizing the London arrangements for placing the New Loan abroad, the real surprise in regard to Exchange is, that the active export of American Gold Coin has not already set in at the rate of two or three millions per week. The Gold can readily be spared—there is $102,000,000 of Coin in the Treasury—it is not wanted here, nor likely to be soon wanted for any practical good, and if the Importing interest should require $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 we know of no people better entitled to have it freely paid out to them, without advancing the Gold Room than the Importers, who are the very best customers of the Treasury in contributing to its revenues. Our own belief is that the Treasury would not only be the gainer by investing this sum in United States 5-20s, in anticipation of its Gold receipts to a corresponding amount from the New Loan, in May, when the Bonds will be ready for market at home and abroad, but would demonstrate the solid ability, in Gold Coin, to buy up its old loans and to negotiate, at entire convenience, its new loans, without the help of certain "great houses" in London, unless such help is rendered with all proper grace, and as an affair, altogether of mutual interest, reflecting quite as much honor (if not more) upon these people as credit upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the Stock market the Public Funds showed much steadiness in prices on the 5-20s, and a fractional advance on the 10-40s and long 6 ₩ cents of 1881. The Currency 6 ₩ cents, of which the First National Bank took a large amount yesterday and the day before at 113⅝@113¾ ₩ cent., advanced to 114¼@114⅜ ₩ cent. The market left off firm. In the Railway Stocks, Lake Shore went above par, selling at 100⅛ ₩ cent., and New-York Central nearly touched par. The North-wests, Rock Island, Wabash, and the St. Pauls participated in the buoyancy of the list, while Ohios made no further advance. The Miscellaneous Shares were firm on Western Telegraph, and active on Canton; on the other hand, Pacific Mail was easier. There was nothing new in the Railway Bonds or in the Southern State Bonds. The latter are not strong.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Money kept in free supply at 5 ₩ cent. on Call Loan, 6@7 ₩ cent. on time negotiations. Gold and Exchange steady. The New-York and Western Roads were something easier in prices than the top sales of the day:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 16.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 108⅞ | 109 |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 112¼ | 112⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 111 | 111⅛ |
| American Gold | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 63⅞ | 63⅞ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 98⅛ | 98⅜ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 94⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Reading Railroad | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 112 | 113⅛ |
| North-west Common | 79⅞ | 80¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 92⅞ | 93⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 42⅞ | 43 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 55⅛ | 55⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 48⅛ | 48 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 54⅞ | 55⅞ |
| Western Telegraph | 56⅛ | 56⅛ |
| Erie | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| St. Joseph Common | 87⅞ | 90 |
| Union Pacific | 27⅞ | 27 |

PURCHASES OF GOLD BY TREASURY—MARCH 16.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. | | Trevor & Colgate. | |
| 10,000 | 111.40 | 200,000 | 111.43 |
| 20,000 | 111.39½ | 300,000 | 111.40 |
| Ed. Sweet & Co. | | 142,000 | 111.39 |
| 25,000 | 111.41 | W. T. Hatch & Son. | |
| 25,000 | 111.39 | 2,000 | 111.36 |
| 50,000 | 111.40 | Vermilye & Co. | |
| Kemeys & Cox. | | 11,000 | 111.30 |
| 25,000 | 111.40½ | Bates & Brown. | |
| 25,000 | 111.39½ | 11,000 | 111.38 |
| 25,000 | 111.38½ | Marx & Co. | |
| Parker Handy. | | 18,000 | 111.83 |
| 10,000 | 111.40 | $1,000,000 | |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $698,000 26 |
| Gold payments | 47,244 96 |
| Gold balance | 86,216,061 33 |
| Currency receipts | 191,108 95 |
| Currency payments | 2,481,318 02 |
| Currency balance | 6,769,973 45 |
| Customs | 394,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | [illegible] | Nassau | 108½ |
| Manhattan | 154 | Shoe & Leather | 165 |
| Merchants' | 115 | Corn Exchange | 128 |
| Mechanics' | [illegible] | Continental | 94 |
| Union | 140 | St. Nicholas | 114 |
| America | [illegible] | New-York County | 225 |
| City | 225 | Importers' & Traders' | 160 |
| Phenix | [illegible] | Park | 160 |
| North River | 95 | Manuf. & Merchants' | 100 |
| Tradesmen's | 152 | Central National | 107 |
| Fulton | 160 | Fourth National | 110 |
| Greenwich | [illegible] | Ninth National | 110 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 150 | Tenth National | 120 |
| Mechanics' & Traders' | 140 | Oriental | 160 |
| National | 120 | Gold Exchange | 70 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 103 | Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass. | 108 |
| Leather Manuf. | 200 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 116 |
| Seventh Ward | 101 | Pennsylvania Coal | 213 |
| State of New-York | 113½ | Maryland Coal Co. | 24 |
| Commerce | 110¾ | American Coal | 50 |
| Mech. Bank. Ass. | 115 | Spring Mount. Coal | 48 |
| Broadway | 230 | Canton Co., Balt. | 80¾ |
| Ocean | 91½ | Cons. Coal of Md. | 33 |
| Mercantile | 135 | Cumb. Coal & Iron | 33¼ |
| American Exchange | 118 | West. Union Tel. | 56 |
| Pacific | 175 | Quicksilver Min. Co. | 14 |
| Chatham | 150 | Quick. Min. Co. Pf. | 20¼ |
| Bank of the Republic | 112 | Mariposa Min. Co. | 6 |
| Bank of N. America | 104½ | Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. | 10 |
| Hanover | 102½ | Mari. Min. Trus. Ctfs. | 20 |
| Irving | 121 | Boston Water Power | 31 |
| Metropolitan | 132 | Adams Express | 80½ |
| Citizens' | 130 | Wells-Fargo Express | 43 |
| People's | 143 | Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip | 3 |
| Grocers' | 116 | Am. M. U. Express | 47½ |
| East River | 114 | United States Ex. | 47½ |
| Market | 124 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 42⅝ |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 16.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| City 6s, new | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| Camden and Amboy | 116 | 116¼ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 61⅛ | 61⅜ |
| Reading | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 60¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27 | 27½ |
| Northern Central | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 34⅞ | 35 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 88¾ | 88⅞ |

A notice from the Land Department Union Pacific Railroad Company appears elsewhere, inviting sealed proposals until noon of Saturday, March 25, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of the Company, to the Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

Under the new arrangements at the Custom-House, the Statistical Bureau is bringing up the arrearages of the weekly returns of the foreign trade of the port. We have now the Dry Goods and General Merchandise import returns for the week ending March 10. The value of the foreign Dry Goods imports was $3,222,588; amount marketed, $3,465,219. The foreign merchandise imports were to the value of $4,986,858, making the aggregate importation for the week, $8,209,446.

A notice of the loss of two certificates of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Stock appears elsewhere in this paper.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

*First.* Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

*Second.* Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

*Third.* Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

*First.* Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

*Second.* Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

*Third.* Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

*Fourth.* Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

☞ Present Net Earnings in Gold more than sufficient to pay the Interest on three times the amount of Bonds issued.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Large amounts taken by Capitalists.

W. E. Dodge, Esq., New-York, Director, to whom we refer. We invite an examination into the merits of these Bonds, feeling satisfied that we can demonstrate that they are the cheapest in the market at the price—90 and accrued interest.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell, at current market rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These Bonds represent a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

They are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 16, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 39 | Hides, bdls. | 1,327 |
| Beeswax, pkgs. | 7 | Leather, sides | 5,228 |
| Cotton, bales | 5,373 | Spirits Turp., bbls. | 241 |
| Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. | 51 | Tar, bbls. | 50 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | [illegible] | Rosin, bbls. | 60 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,581 | Oil, Lard, bbls. | 60 |
| Flour, bbls. | 9,763 | Pork, bbls. | 494 |
| Wheat, bushels | 3,290 | Beef, pkgs. | 2,617 |
| Corn, bushels | 54,731 | Cut-meats, pkgs. | 421 |
| Oats, bushels | 6,095 | Lard, pkgs. | 789 |
| Malt, bushels | 5,250 | Stearine, tcs. | 109 |
| Barley, bushels | 4,400 | Butter, pkgs. | 1,113 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 2,140 | Cheese, boxes | 1,709 |
| Beans, bushels | 480 | Tallow, pkgs. | 62 |
| Peas, bushels | 85 | Molasses, N. O., bbls. | 315 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 2,800 | Skins, bdls. | 5 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 1,400 | Tobacco, hhds. | 120 |
| B'wheat Flour, pkgs. | 200 | Tobacco, bxs. and cs. | 579 |
| Horns, No. | 100 | Tea, half chests | 8 |
| Hops, bales | 240 | Whisky, bbls. | 292 |
| Hides, No. | 3,307 | Wool, bales | 764 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—6,000 bushels Wheat, 64 bales Hops, 600 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,379 bales Cotton, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 7 cases Sewing-machines, 144 tcs. Beef, 5,469 bags Ore, 6 bbls. Sweeps.

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—200 boxes Bacon, 73 pkgs. Butter, 47 bdls. Leather Boards, 22,133 lbs. Tallow, 29 Maple Logs, 400 bales Hemp, 17,136 bushels Wheat, 180 bags Regulus, 19 hhds. Tobacco, 15 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—363 hhds. Tobacco, 300 boxes Ex. Dye-wood, 35 boxes Bacon, 6 bbls. Sausage Skins, 232 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 300 bags Pepper, 271 bales Cotton, 41 bales Furs, 23 tcs. Lard, 60 bbls. Bones, 300 bbls. Syrup.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling less freely at 34½c. @35c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair trade has been reported in seasonable work, prices of which have been quite firm, on moderate offerings of stock.

BRICKS—Values show no material change, though the demand has been on a restricted scale.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and nearly nominal in price, in other than a jobbing way.

CEMENT—The market has been quiet, but prices have been quoted steady.

COCOA—The trade has been slow in all kinds. Stocks have been comparatively light, and prices without change of moment.

COFFEE—The market has been firm, but inactive, since our last. Desirable samples of Rio are offered with reserve, holders showing much confidence in value. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 23,411 bags here, and 43,350 bags at the other distributing ports. Other kinds have been quoted strong, though dull, with sales within the week, of 750 bags Costa Rica, in lots, at 16½c.@17c., gold, ₩ lb., duty paid. A lot 1,517 bags San Domingo has been shipped from first hands for Antwerp. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 16,407 bags and 20,294 mats. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c. @18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a livelier call noted for most kinds at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., with sales reported, of 5,488 bales, for early delivery, (of which 251 bales were to arrive,) including 3,867 bales to shippers, 852 bales to spinners, 387 bales to speculators, and 556 bales in transit. Also 22,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 200 bales at 13½c., 700 bales at 13 15-16c.; 200 bales April, and 200 bales May, at 13 15-16c. together; May, 300 bales at 13¾c., 1,000 bales at 14c., 300 bales at 13 15-16c.; June, 500 bales at 14c.; July and August, 100 bales each, at 14¼c.; August, 200 bales at 14⅜c. And today, March, 100 bales at 14c.; April, 400 bales at 13¾c., 300 bales at 13 15-16c., 3,000 bales at 14c., 2,300 bales at 14 1-16c., 800 bales at 14⅛c.; 100 bales each, April and May, at 14c. together; 100 bales each, April, May and June, at 13 15-16c. together; 100 bales each, March, April, May and June, at 14c. together; May, 400 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13 15-16c., 4,300 bales at 14c., 400 bales at 14 1-16c., 300 bales at 14⅛c.; 200 bales April, 200 bales May and 200 bales June, at 14c., together; 300 bales each May, June and July, at 14⅛c., together; June, 400 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14 1-16c., 400 bales at 14⅛c., 200 bales at 14 3-16c.; July, 100 bales at 14⅛c., 1,150 bales at 14¼c., 14 5-16c.; 200 bales July and 100 bales August, 100 bales at 14½c., together; 100 bales July and 100 bales August, at 14½c., together; August 100 bales at 14⅜c., 400 bales at 14⅜c.; 200 bales August and 200 bales September, at 14⅜c. together; September, 200 bales at 14⅜c., 300 bales at 14½c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: April, 13.88c.; May, 13.98c.; July, 14.11c.; August, 14.32c.; June sold at 14c.; September sold at 14¼c. The receipts at this port today were 5,273 bales, including 1,785 from Galveston, 95 from Fernandina, 582 from Mobile, 1,046 from Savannah, 235 from Wilmington, and 1,349 per rail.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 13 | 13⅛ |
| Low Middling | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| Middling | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Good Middling | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 17⅛ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.* Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 20,279 |
| Receipts last week | 31,286 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 21,436 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 777,577 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 471,036 |
| Receipts preceding year | 460,423 |
| Exports since our last | 3,259 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 412,288 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 420,049 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 323,507 |
| Estimated stock here | 120,000 |

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—There has been a light trade reported in all kinds. Holders have been generally firm in their views, and values, as a rule, have been maintained.

FEATHERS—Live Geese meet with a moderate jobbing inquiry at 70c.@80c. for the better qualities.

FISH—The dealings have been limited to the urgent wants of the trade on the basis of former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, since our last, with more steadiness in the bidding, particularly for shipping extras, which were in request, on the basis of $6 70@$6 75 for lines of Standard State, but these rates were not satisfactory to the leading holders, who were claiming an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The offerings were on a restricted scale, and with the increased firmness of sellers, operated against purchases; sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,200 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 60, chiefly at $6 70 @$6 80; very good to fancy, $6 80@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 35@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70 @$7 ₩ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour continues inactive at about previous figures; sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 35@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 675 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very tame at $2 90@$3 20 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite dull, without any remarkable variation in prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been on a restricted scale, but prices have been quoted steady.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been more confident, since our last, mainly for shipment, stimulated, in part, by the decline in ocean freights, on a more liberal supply of freight room, both steam and sail. Desirable lots of Spring have been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, and more salable at the improvement, with a very moderate offering of stock. The chief business was in new crop No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 60, closing firmly at $1 60, afloat, for prime samples. Some inquiry prevailed for new No. 1 Spring, which was quoted at $1 59 @$1 60, closing at $1 60 in store, and $1 62 afloat, with a few loads reported sold, in store, at the quotations. Old and mixed Old and New Spring Wheat was offered less freely, and was more sought after at $1 50@$1 56, the latter rate delivered. There was a somewhat livelier call for Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 65@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70@$1 72½ for fair to prime new crop Amber, in store. White Wheat was in some request, and quoted stronger. The general market closed quite firmly, holders evincing much confidence, and offering supplies reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including very inferior to choice White Western at $1 50@$1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 75, chiefly at $1 71@$1 72½, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 59@$1 60, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 58, afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 50@$1 56; White Genesee, $1 87½@$1 90; Red and Amber State at $1 65@$1 75; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 65@$1 75; White Southern at $1 75@$1 80, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in good demand for shipment and home use at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 85c.@88c. for poor to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at 86c.@88½c. for prime samples; 83½c.@87c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 90c.@93c. for White do.; 85½c.@86½c. for old lots from track, in inferior condition, ₩ bushel. Rye has been offered sparingly and has been quoted firm, but has been quiet, within the range of from $1 17@$1 20 for Western and State ₩ bushel. Barley has been slow of sale at $1 05 @$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, 95c.@$1 10 for Western, 90c.@$1 05 for State. Barley-malt continues in light request at 85c.@$1 20 for inferior to choice Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been in rather more demand and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 60c.@72c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime, new Mixed White Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at the basis of 68½c.@69c., in store for Mixed and Western; 70c.@70½c. for do. afloat; 70c. for State; 70c.@72c. for White Ohio, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. The export clearances thus far since our last have been 24,041 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been quoted steady, with a rather better demand reported, chiefly for Bagging, of which 300 bales and 2,400 rolls have been sold on private terms.

HAY—Bale Hay continues quiet and weak in price at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at from 90c. @$1 10 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has not been much inquiry for any description, yet prices have been quoted essentially unchanged. Sales, 1,000 bales Manila and 200 bales Jute on private terms; also, 300 bales Jute Butts at 5c., currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—The dealings have been on a restricted scale, checked in part by the limited offerings of prime stock and the firmness of holders.

HOPS—Have been quoted steady, but have been rather quiet within the range at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 240 bales; exports, 64 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—No important alteration in values has been reported. The demand has been quite moderate in most instances. Stocks have not been pressed on the market.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair for desirable lots, which have not been offered with much freedom, and which have been quoted somewhat steadier in price. Sales were reported of 215 hhds. and 84 tierces old crop Cuba Muscovado at 32c., and 105 bbls. New-Orleans at from 60c.@65c. ₩ gallon. Another invoice of Cuba was rumored sold, but without reliable particulars. The stock in first hands this morning included 7,337 hhds. Cuba, 435 hhds. English Islands, 423 hhds. Porto Rico, and 4,100 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@60c. for New; Cuba, 30c.@32c. for old, and 32c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@46c., and New-Orleans at from 60c.@72c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite dull, and quoted lower in the instance of Strained, of which 700 bbls. have been purchased, to arrive, at $2 65 ₩ 280 lbs. Of No. 1 and Pale Rosin, 680 bbls. were sold at $2 82½@$3 62½ ₩ bbl. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to the extent of 170 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 52½c. for merchantable. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 60@$2 65 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—There has been some show of activity in a jobbing form at firm prices in most instances. Otherwise, the general market has been without features of interest.

OIL-CAKE—The demand has been moderate, with prices reported unchanged. Sales, 200 tons City at $39 50, gold, ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in better supply and available at 14⅛c., but not in demand at over 14c. ₩ gallon. Rumors were current of rather free sales of Crude for shipment, but they were not confirmed and were, to some extent, based on the reports of vessels chartered to load with Crude Oil, a portion of which oil, however, was purchased months ago. We quote shipping Crude nominally at 13⅞c. here, and 13c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 420 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a dull and drooping market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 25@$4 30, and Upper at $4 ₩ bbl. Refined has been in very slack request, and quoted heavy on the basis of 24c.@24½c. for Standard White, here. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of about 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for March delivery, at 23¾c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., April delivery, at 24¼c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,289 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive since our last, at from 30c.@31c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been in some request and quoted at from 9½c.@10c., in shipping order; 15¼c.@16c., in cases, and 14¼c.@15c., in bulk, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair supply and moderate demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bbls. at $22 75@$21 00 for New Mess; $21 [illegible] for Old Mess; $18 @$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fair inquiry noted for New Western Mess on the basis of $21 50@$21 87, seller March; $22, seller April; $22, seller May; sales, 2,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand and quoted firmer within the range of 9½c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats have been quite tame at yielding rates; sales have been reported of 150 pkgs. at 13¼c.@14½c. for Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand at less buoyant prices; sales, 400 boxes at 10¼c. for Long Clear; 10¾c. for Short Rib, here, and 9¼c. at Milwaukee; 10¼c. for Cumberland, and 10¾c. @10½c. for Bellies. Lard has been offered more freely, and has been quoted rather cheaper, on a moderately active inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,135 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c. for new Western Steam, and 13¼c.@12¼c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March at 12¾c., seller April at 12¾c., and seller May at 12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited supply and fair request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at $10@$13 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been fair active and steady at $22@$28 for Prime Mess, $26@$31 50 for India Mess ₩ tierce; sales since our last, 500 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $22@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues quiet at about former rates, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@40c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,113 pkgs. Cheese continues in request and steady at from 8c.@16½c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,709 boxes.

RICE—The demand has been confined to job lots, at about previous figures. Carolina, $8@$8 62; Rangoon, $7 25@$7 37½, currency, free; do., $2 37½@$2 50, gold, in bond, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 2,700 bags.

SALT—Has been in light stock and moderate demand at firm prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been in active request at a further light advance in prices, closing buoyantly on much lighter offerings. Sales, 2,650 hhds. New-Orleans, Martinique, Cuba and Demerara at 7⅞c.@11½c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c., and 671 boxes Havana, part at 9⅞c.@9½c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅞c.@9c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Refined have been in active demand at from 10¼c.@12c. ₩ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since March 1, thus:

| | Hhds. | Boxes. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock March 1, 1871 | 30,829 | 30,980 | 280,961 | 1,694 |
| Rece pts since March 1 | 20,180 | 4,759 | 13,199 | 4,089 |
| Total | 50,969 | 35,739 | 293,160 | 5,783 |
| Sales since March 1 | 17,621 | 3,263 | 32,482 | 2,269 |
| Stock March 16, 1871 | 33,339 | 32,476 | 267,233 | 3,514 |
| Stock March 17, 1870 | 33,481 | 84,494 | 264,714 | 942 |
| Stock March 16, 1869 | 15,346 | 34,020 | 42,271 | 486 |
| Stock March 17, 1868 | 17,170 | 30,268 | 13,330 | .... |

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 90,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 9c., for Prime; also 24,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been very moderate, and prices have been without material alteration.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at drooping prices, with sales reported since our last of 250 bbls., chiefly at 93c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₩ gallon. Receipts, 292 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The demand has been fair for Grain room, which, on an increased supply, has been available at easier rates. Cotton room on the berth has also been quoted easier, on a moderate movement, while vessels on charter, to load at the chief Southern ports, have been in good request and quoted quite firm. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have attracted more attention, but at irregular and, in some instances, weaker figures. There has been a moderate call for vessels for general cargo. The offerings of Provisions and miscellaneous freight have been comparatively light at the current quotations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 2,600 bales Cotton, by steam and sail, at ⅜d.@5-16d. ₩ lb.; a small lot of Flour, by steam, on private terms; equal to 30,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam at 8½d.@9d. ₩ bushel, the inside rate in bulk; 150 tons Provisions, by steam, on private terms; small lots of Hops at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 30 tons Cedar, by sail, at 15s. ₩ ton; also, a North German ship, of 1,068 tons register, now here, with about 3,300 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ₩ lb., with privileges extending to the Continent; a British ship, (now on the way from Liverpool,) with about 3,300 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, same terms, and an Austrian ship, of 1,075 tons register, for general cargo, with privileges extending a number of other British ports, at equal to 25s. ₩ ton, for general cargo, and, if to the Continent, the usual 10 ₩ cent. added. For London, by sail, 15,800 bushels Wheat at 9d. in bulk, and 9½d. in bags, the latter rate by a fast clipper ship; and by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain, on private terms; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₩ tierce; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 60 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton, and 500 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; also a British clipper ship, of 914 tons register, with general cargo, at a round sum. For Glasgow, by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain at 9d.½ ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark of [illegible] tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 1½d. ₩ quarter, and if to the Continent 10 ₩ cent. added; a British brig of 230 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl., privileges extending to the Continent, at 5d. ₩ bbl. less if direct; and a North German bark, with 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₩ bbl., privileges extending to the Continent, and if to the Baltic, 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, an Italian bark, of 400 tons register, with about 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 8½d. ₩ bushel. For Rotterdam, 300 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₩ ton. For the Baltic, a British bark, of 271 tons register, with equal to 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₩ bbl.; the same vessel having been previously reported several times, as under charter for the Continent. For Marseilles and back, a British bark, of 530 tons register, with general cargo, at about £1,300, taking out a cargo of Petroleum, or its products, 1,500 bbls., and the balance cases, on private terms. For Havre, 500 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅞c., gold, for compressed, or 1c., gold, for uncompressed, ₩ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MARRIED LIFE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Mrs. Barry, and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
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Notes.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The Emperor of Austria had sent Count POTOCKI to Berlin to congratulate WILLIAM on his accession to the German crown....Indications in Paris are that the ebullitions of the disorderly element will be suppressed. Gen. VINOY has issued an order forbidding processions of masqueraders today. A new radical journal was suppressed yesterday. The battle-fields of northern France threaten a pestilence. The Germans have evacuated Dieppe....A violent storm prevailed in Great Britain and Ireland, yesterday, and many vessels are reported ashore. A marriage is said to be in prospect between the Princess BEATRICE, Queen VICTORIA'S fifth daughter, and the Marquis of ELY. MENOTTI GARIBALDI is said to be in London. The London *Times* anticipates an easy adjustment of the fishery question, but is not sanguine about the *Alabama* claims....The French journals, commenting on the Eastern Conference, say England has lost the advantages gained in the Crimea.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were received praying for a tax on imported machinery, and for the removal of all restrictions on laying international telegraph lines. A considerable number of new bills were introduced, among them one revising the patent and copyright laws, one for the consolidation of the telegraph and postal services, and one for the more complete enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment; and Mr. FENTON introduced bills providing for additional mail service to Brazil and to Europe. An inquiry was ordered into the feasibility, importance, cost, &c., of the Sutro Tunnel, in Nevada. The subject of Southern outrages was also brought up. A memorial of the Southern Republican Association was presented calling for immediate action for the protection of life and property. Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill, or bills, that will secure the suppression of violence and the protection of all rights. This went over, under objection. A bill intended to secure the objects mentioned was afterward introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution proposing a new amendment to the Constitution, providing a tribunal consisting of one from each State, to decide controversies between the National Government and the States. The Senate adjourned at 1¼ o'clock.

The session in the House was taken up with an excited discussion, growing out of the resolution prepared by the Speaker and offered by Mr. PETERS, of Maine, on the preceding day, for an investigation into affairs at the South. It was started by a personal explanation of Mr. KELLY, resenting certain charges in a printed card of Mr. BUTLER against those who voted for the resolution. It was taken up by the Speaker, who also resented charges contained in the same document. Some of the discussion was very personal and bitter. Several who had been appointed on the Investigating Committee asked to be excused. Messrs. Kelly, Shellabarger, Burdett, Butler, and Coburn were excused. The House adjourned, without doing any legislative business, at 2:40 o'clock.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced providing for the relief and support of the poor in Kings County, and changing the office of Superintendent of the Poor to Commissioners of the Poor. Another was introduced requiring hotel-keepers to post their charges in bedrooms. Mr. GENET introduced a bill to establish, in this City, a "Department of Gas," under which the Commissioner of Public Works may appoint a superintendent, at a salary not to exceed $7,000, who in turn may appoint an inspector for each Senatorial District and as many deputies as the Commissioner may think proper. The salaries are to be paid by the companies. An evening session was held. In the Assembly an adverse report was made on the bill disposing of unclaimed deposits in the savings banks, and the report was agreed to. The bill to establish a Police force in Buffalo was passed; also the bill to exempt from taxation persons who served in the militia between 1861 and 1865, and the bill relating to the Police Insurance Fund. At the evening session the bill authorizing the Pneumatic Dispatch Company to construct an underground road was, after debate, committed to the Railroad Committee.

### GENERAL.

A Concord, N. H., dispatch says the scattering vote defeats WESTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, leaving him 100 or 200 short of a majority. This throws the election for Governor into the Legislature. In the Senate there are probably six Democrats and four Republicans, with two districts undecided. The House is Democratic by from five to ten majority. The entire Congressional delegation is probably Democratic.

The MISSOURI State Senate has referred the bill to consolidate the City and County of St. Louis to a special committee, to report in December next.

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelphia, has sent his resignation to the President, to take effect April 1.

In the recent billiard match between DION and RUDOLPHE in San Francisco, the former beat the latter on the 186th inning, scoring 1,000 against RUDOLPHE'S 956.

A boiler in E. BAST'S coal-breaker, near Ashland, Penn., exploded yesterday morning, killing MARK DANIEL, the engineer, and seriously if not fatally injuring several other persons. A portion of the boiler crushed through a house near the breaker and buried two children who were in bed, but they were not seriously injured.

Six negro convicts in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., tried to escape, on Wednesday, while working in a stone-quarry outside the walls. The ringleader was shot and killed by the guards, and the others were captured.

The Paterson City charter has passed the New-Jersey Senate by a party vote of 12 to 8. The Jersey City charter has passed the House by a like party vote of 36 to 23.

The stage from Fort Yuma to Tucson, Arizona, was captured by Apaches on the 7th inst. THOMPSON, the driver, received three bullets in the leg and an arrow in the chest, but escaped with the only passenger. The citizens denounce Gen. STONEMAN for removing to California and representing the country quiet.

The Albany Grand Jury having failed to indict Dr. LEMUEL B. VAN HOOSEN, who killed his wife, last week, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, the Court today ordered that he be confined in the State Lunatic Asylum until he is restored to his right mind, or until the further order of the Court in the premises.

The argument before the Court of Appeals for a new trial for RULLOFF, was concluded yesterday by CHAS. BEALE, for Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN. The Court reserved its decision.

In the Mississippi House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was adopted by a party vote indorsing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and declaring the questioning by any person of the legality of the ratification condemned by the House. A bitter discussion followed.

The Mississippi Senate, yesterday, adopted a resolution that "it is deemed inexpedient to take any further action on the election of United States Senators."

### The True Compromise Between the Two Wings of the Republican Party.

The recent votes of the House on the duties upon coal and salt, must convince many Republicans of the fact we urged so strongly and frequently more than a year ago—that the moderate party on the tariff question is extremely strong throughout the country. It is all very well for the Pennsylvania Republicans to seek to bolster up their local interests to an extreme degree, or, on the other hand, for the ultra free traders of Missouri and the West to air their theories for universal free trade and direct taxation. The nation at large favors neither of these ultraisms. The people know, whatever they may think of the abstract benefit of free trade, that the interest on the debt and the sums toward its redemption must be paid mainly from indirect taxation, and that no form of this burden is so little felt as the duties of a tariff. Undoubtedly, in a purely abstract view, the most just and sound method of taxation is the direct one; but practically the people will not bear it, and they pay most easily what they do not know to be paid to the tax-gatherer.

Taxes in this country must always be indirect. And as the consumption by this nation of luxuries will always include a vast amount of products from foreign countries, these imports will always form the favorite object of taxation. The vast and increasing agricultural districts of the country, or the commercial cities, such as New-York, do not desire to have all their greatest necessities in production burdened with duties because certain monopolies in the Central and Eastern States claim a bountiful protection from the Government. Even New-England has mainly abandoned her former demand for high protective tariffs. With this strong party in the West and East, supporting a revenue tariff, there will soon appear an ally in the South, whose interest must always be in low duties. The result is, what we predicted more than a year ago, that the medium-tariff party, being able on many points to include from 40 to 100 Democratic votes in Congress, and holding so strong a position in the Republican Party, will substantially control the balance of power on this question in both Houses of Congress.

If the monopolists and high-protective wing will only regard this fact reasonably, and act accordingly, it will benefit the whole Republican Party, both now and in the future Presidential election. Let them give up the effort to protect monopolies any further; let them abandon high duties, and suffer iron and coal and wool and lumber to take their chance on a moderate revenue tax, or with no Government aid at all. Their constituents have either sufficiently enriched themselves, or they have proved to the whole people that these interests cannot float without an assistance from the Government, which is a public burden. Let the monopolist wing now yield to the inevitable, and accept a carefully-framed revenue tariff.

If, however, they are obstinate, and obstruct every moderate reform in the tariff because they cannot sufficiently protect their own interest, there is imminent danger of a worse thing coming upon them, and upon the country. There is undoubtedly a body of the Democrats who would see with indifference the repudiation of the national debt, and would hail such a lightening of the Customs duties as would practically prevent the payment of the interest, and entirely shut out any possibility of ever meeting the principal. If the revenue reformers were rendered desperate, they might be driven into a serious revolt from the national party, and, with the Democrats and the South, sweep away the most important portions of even a revenue tariff, and put a Democratic Administration in Washington on the basis of low taxes and repudiation. We do not suppose for a moment that the present Republican "revenue reformers," who include some of the most honored and intelligent members of the party, propose or aim at such a disastrous culmination of their efforts. We only warn the monopolist and the ultra protectionist that such a fruit of their selfish policy is among the possibilities. Let them in time govern their course accordingly, and abandon extreme claims which the country will not sanction.

The true compromise between the wings of the Republican Party is the formation of a committee of moderate views, who shall frame for the next session a medium revenue tariff, with sole and exclusive reference to lightening the burdens of taxation, and at the same time raising revenue enough to meet all the demands of the Treasury. Under such a tariff, they could go before the country in the next Presidential election, and carry everything before them. The nation at large neither want monopoly nor repudiation. The medium course will be the reasonable and popular one.

### A Breeze at Washington.

Another Republican has fallen out with his colleagues, and, of course, alleges that they are guilty of a "trick," while he alone remains true to his party, his principles, his country, and all the rest of it. It will, no doubt, be satisfactorily proved that Gen. BUTLER'S quarrel with his fellow-members is entirely owing to President GRANT,—that somehow it is mixed up with San Domingo, and that if the Senate had not been guilty of the presumption of exercising an independent voice in the choice of its own committees, the "row" would never have occurred. Let us put every unlucky burden on Gen. GRANT'S shoulders while we are about it. It is enough to be consistent, without taking the trouble to be just.

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the disorders existing at the South was scarcely formed before Gen. BUTLER issued a manifesto against it. He declared that it was "raised by a combination of the high-tariff Republicans with the Democracy," and further that "it was brought into being by a legislative trick—and not a creditable one at that—by which the wishes of the Republican majority of the House have been thwarted by a Republican minority"—with much more to the same effect. Now we have not much faith in this Special Committee, and we do not see how it can be of any great service—but unfortunately for Gen. BUTLER, it plainly appears from the statement of Mr. BLAINE, the Speaker, that he saw the resolution for appointing the Committee *before it was offered to the House*, and himself suggested this amendment to it: "And the expenses of this Committe shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives." He had no objection to it after this amendment was made. Mr. BLAINE introduced the alteration in the resolution at the direct instance of Gen. BUTLER, and yet the latter now asserts that the resolution was sprung upon the House by a "trick." The testimony of Mr. BLAINE is quite as good as that of Mr. BUTLER on a question of veracity, and the Speaker is very clear and emphatic in his account of the transaction. Fifty-eight Republicans voted for the resolution, and it is a gross insult to them to allege as Mr. BUTLER does, that they had concerted a "trick" with Republicans, and that they were "willing to permit the slaughter and extermination of their political friends in the South." This is the language of Mr. BUTLER'S circular, and we say that it is monstrous language, and reflects the greatest possible discredit on the man who used it. It is of a piece with the coarseness which induced Gen. BUTLER yesterday to refer to Mr. BLAINE in the House, by implication, as "the devil," and to complain of him for daring to address the House from the floor—a right which every Speaker has exercised as often as he thought proper.

When a man is blessed with an ungovernable temper and a quick tongue, he generally manages to do injustice to everybody round about him, and then to exhibit himself as a poor, ill-used, persecuted creature, "struck down" by a wicked President or some other agent of the wicked one. The public have seen several instances of this kind lately. A man goes about cracking heads wherever he can see one, like the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, and then when he gets a rap himself calls Heaven and earth to witness that he is the most amiable, good-natured, down-trodden mortal in existence, and never did anything but his duty, and is the victim of a base conspiracy.

### Another "Outrage."

The Ex-Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has found a new claim to the sympathies of his friends. He has been "interviewed." Not after the ordinary fashion, however, but with a mixture of ghostly consolation and sharp cross-questioning that suggests a wondrous combination of priest and pettifogger. It cannot be said that the world is very much wiser for the sentiments that Mr. SUMNER'S visitor professes to have elicited from him. We can vaguely make out that the Senator from Massachusetts has suffered a "vile, gross, personal indignity" at the hands of Mr. Secretary FISH. With a dogged perseverance that deserved a better reward, a newspaper correspondent, who quotes Scripture with as near an approach to accuracy as could be expected from an "interviewer," plied Mr. SUMNER with questions as to the precise nature of the gratuitous and unpardonable insult to which its object is said to have referred with "intense, though subdued feelings." But with much diplomatic address, the aggrieved Senator contented himself with characterizing the injury in question by the most vigorous adjectives which he could muster, but steadily evaded any more direct reference to it. It is true that the interviewer believes he has found the key to Mr. SUMNER'S secret. He gives it to a curious public in the form of a charade with a leading reference to Naboth's vineyard. Here is mystery upon mystery. A man who can quote Scripture and only make four blunders in two lines, must know all about Ahab and Jezebel and the Jezreelite, not to mention the men of Belial and the curse of Elijah, and may, some day, be induced to solve his own riddle.

About one character of this scriptural puzzle there can be no doubt. Mr. SUMNER must clearly be intended for the rôle of the prophet. The mantle of the Hebrew seer has fallen upon the Senator from Massachusetts, and albeit that he declares himself to have the sincerest desire for "peace and harmony in the party," and has if anything erred from pure kindness of heart, he declares himself, with reference to the President, after this fashion:

"What does GRANT know? He doesn't know anything, Sir. I do not accuse him of any knowledge whatever. He is not a man capable of understanding principles or of grasping anything in a comprehensive view. He does not understand the primary elements of the constitutional requirements for war. All he knows is how to execute. Put him on a horse and he'll blunder along somehow on the field. There's where his vocation ends."

The good taste of these allusions, coming from a man who has just held one of the foremost positions in the country, and who professed himself perfectly ready to cooperate "cheerfully and earnestly" with President GRANT'S Administration, is too obvious to require comment. There was a time when President GRANT'S services in the field were deemed to entitle him to ordinary courtesy and fair play, but that seems to have gone by. The occasion chosen for the utterance of Mr. SUMNER'S insults to the President is peculiarly well-worthy of a distinguished Senator. Mr. SUMNER'S interviewer saluted him gravely with a scriptural passage, strongly suggestive of approaching political decease. As a fit commentary on the words of St. Paul, the Senator is reported to have made the gratifying declaration: "I have nothing with which to reproach myself." Thrice happy Mr. SUMNER! Few men can say as much. We would, however, suggest that the man who retains so copious a store of invective, together with so serene a sense of duty performed, is hardly a proper object of sympathy. Mr. SUMNER declares that all Gen. GRANT knows about war is to execute plans. Yes, and that quality served the nation pretty well a few years ago. The way in which President GRANT'S illustrious services are now vilified by Senator SUMNER is an "outrage" of the worst kind, and goes very far to prove that the Senate voted wisely in declining to renominate him as Chairman of one of its most important committees.

### The Effect of "Improved Democratic Prospects" at the South.

The impeachment trial of Gov. HOLDEN is bringing to light matters which the movers of the impeachment would fain have kept from public knowledge. The condition of affairs in North Carolina, as illustrated in the evidence adduced on behalf of the Governor, is sufficiently alarming. Armed and disguised bands of men have inflicted on peaceful and law-abiding citizens any punishments which their chiefs dictated. For exercising the right of voting, colored men have been hanged; for aiding the colored man to exercise the right of suffrage, white men have been shot or drowned. Neither age nor sex were spared. A man seventy-one years of age was dragged from his bed and cruelly whipped, because he differed in politics from the Kuklux Klan; an infant was trampled to death by those outlaws, because its father voted the Republican ticket. Four murders, thirty whippings, and numerous mutilations have thus far been testified to, and, as this evidence has been given under fear of life, the presumption is very strong that but a tithe of the whole has been told.

The condition of affairs in North Carolina at the time martial law was proclaimed in that State, and the more recent outrages committed in South Carolina, furnish abundant evidence, without further investigation, that some sections of the South are controlled by bands of outlaws. The most powerful men of the South seem to be those who hesitate at nothing which may bring about the restoration to power of the party favoring "reconstruction" of the South on the basis of secession, depriving the negro of citizenship, and giving control of the Southern States, and possibly the Government, into the hands of the late rebels. This is what is meant by "dissolving the Republican Party," and "working off spite against President GRANT."

In the trial of Gov. HOLDEN, a quibble is made that the outrages testified to happened prior to the proclamation of martial law in Alamance and Caswell Counties, and that at the time of the proclamation those counties were at peace, the laws administered without hindrance, and the rights of persons and property respected. The evidence shows that the peace, if it existed, was merely such as exists in any lawless community—the obedience of the weak to the will of the strong. The outrages testified to were the cause of the proclamation. The fear of whipping, or mutilation, or death alone kept peace in the Counties of Alamance and Caswell. The laws against minor crimes may have been enforced, but not one of the participators in outrages for political causes had been brought to justice. The Democracy have denied the existence of the Kuklux, and asserted that law and order prevailed throughout the South, and that the stories of outrages were all of Republican invention. But the facts are too strong for the theory. The evidence given on the trial of Gov. HOLDEN proves that there existed in the State of North Carolina bands of outlaws who set the laws at defiance—whipping, mutilating or killing any person who incurred their enmity. This same spirit is always kindled into fresh life after a "Democratic triumph," and it is therefore probable that we shall have some unsatisfactory news to record before long.

### Lynching with Variations.

The lawlessness which for a considerable period during last year reigned supreme in Butler County, Kansas, seems to have transferred itself with new ferocity to Greenwood County in the same State. Judge Lynch has opened Court there with a vigor which promises speedily to reform the morals of the county, even at the risk of depopulating it entirely. As before, gentlemen with a weakness for horse-flesh are the objects of his Honor's regards. The telegraph tells us that "a Vigilance Committee has seized eight men known to have been thieves," of whom three were shot, and the remaining five hanged by the feet until they were dead. The report omits to mention whether or not this agreeable bit of amateur justice was preceded by the formality of a trial. Doubtless, as the men were known to have been thieves, this trifling technicality was deemed superfluous. In the modernized code of the Kansas Judge Lynch, the old-fashioned presumption of innocence until guilt is proven, is evidently an exploded error. So is the practice common in our slow Eastern Courts of accepting, in mitigation of sentence, the prisoner's testimony against his accomplices. In Greenwood County this indication of repentance appears, if anything, to be regarded as more heinous than the original offense, and to be visited with exceptional severity of punishment. Three of the rogues, we learn, "turned State's evidence, but"—the dispatch is concise but expressive—"were hanged notwithstanding," with the head downward.

These little demonstrations of vigilance in our Western population are, however, getting to be so frequent as scarcely to call for especial remark. But the great ingenuity of cruelty displayed by the Greenwood County Vigilants certainly challenges our notice, if not our admiration. "Hanging by the neck must be tolerably unpleasant, but what is that, after all, to hanging by the heels? This practice is, to be sure, more characteristic of savages than of men professing to be Christians in a Christian land, though we are not certain but that we do injustice to all respectable savages by making the comparison. We shall look forward with interest to whatever new devices of cruelty may be invented by these worthy citizens for the benefit of wrong-doers. Burning at the stake would be at once picturesque and lively, impalement is amusing as well as effectual, and the old plan of stoning to death would give to all the lookers-on the added zest of participation. These are suggestions, however, which we offer with extreme diffidence; for the lynchers of Greenwood County are skillful adepts in all the appliances of barbarism.

We trust that this double outrage on law and humanity will be visited with prompt and decisive punishment. That defiance of established order which takes the shape of popular executions is bad enough at any time, but when it is aggravated by the infamy of torture like this—perhaps the most painful and lingering death that could be devised—it is time for the community to vindicate itself from the stain of such brutality. Horse-thieves are not desirable neighbors, but it is not easy to prove that they are more dangerous members of society than the inhuman wretches who hang them by the feet until they are dead. The people of Kansas owe it to their own honor and reputation to put an end at once and forever to these sickening atrocities.

### Woman as Voter and Juror.

The advocates of a progressive womanhood, as understood and championed by Miss ANTHONY and others, have lately had one notable rebuff, as well as a compensating triumph.

The first comes from the town of Clarendon, Iowa, whose gallant Registers decided in favor of female suffrage, and had placed on the rolls the names of all the women in the place who had reached the proper age. By this action, to all appearances, the battle was gained. But mark the untoward result. Not only did "several gentlemen, not liking this movement, erase the names of their wives"—that is of a piece with the old masculine oppression—but—and here's the rub—many ladies came forward and struck out their names, also, of their own free will, and without any compulsion. So general, in fact, is this ignoble indifference to freedom among the female population of Clarendon, that, on the day of election, no woman appeared to claim her rights of citizenship at the polls, and the men, as the telegram exultantly informs us, "had it all their own way."

Such apathy as this is, it must be confessed, rather discouraging. But then on the other hand, to atone for this dereliction of Clarendon, the women of Wyoming step nobly to the front. If they do not vote, and we take it for granted they do, they discharge the equally important duties of the juror. The Grand and Petit Juries at Laramie are composed this year, as last, equally of either sex, and the Chief-Justice presiding, in opening Court, complimented the lady jurors in the handsomest manner on "the intelligence, discrimination, honesty and propriety of conduct" with which they had acquitted themselves during the previous session. Evidently, in Wyoming, the men are not to have it all their own way. And, as in that enlightened territory, women have already been elevated to the Bench, it seems not impossible that Laramie may be the Mecca from which the new social creed shall make its triumphant onset. The experiment of feminine juries, at least, is to be regarded with interest. There is much to be said in favor of it, and much against. Women would be even more susceptible than most men to the influences which now render jury trial so often untrustworthy, and they would have to contend against a thousand added weaknesses peculiar to themselves. It is fair, however, to give them the benefit of a trial, and their success in Wyoming is in their favor. So, if the cause appears to have lost ground in one direction, it has certainly gained in another, and between Miss ANTHONY and the Wyoming juries, and considering the limit to mortal endurance, even of Congressmen, there is still hope for the Sixteenth Amendment.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says: "What the Republicans have lost in New-Hampshire can to some extent be retrieved in Connecticut, by earnest and vigilant work from now till the day of election." That is a sensible view to take of the position. The Republicans of New-Hampshire who stayed away from the polls must be delighted to learn that their course has given great satisfaction to Tammany Democrats, and to the disappointed office-seekers who hang snapping about the President's heels, like the celebrated cur which tried to put the moon down by barking at it. Let our friends in Connecticut now set to work to prove that the Democrats, including the "repudiators," have shouted before they were well out of the wood, and convince the malcontents generally that the Republican Party is not to be broken up because the Senate thought proper to choose a new Chairman for one of its Committees.

Gas consumers will probably find that the measure introduced by Mr. GENET which invokes the protection of the Department of Public Works as a remedy against the exactions of the companies, very closely resembles an agreement between two families of wolves to share the custody of an unlucky flock of sheep. Things are, no doubt bad enough as they are. Gas bills are made up without the pretense of a monthly examination of meters, and an astonished householder may frequently find that a fortnight's absence from home, and a consequent break in his consumption of gas, has no appreciable effect on the mysterious averages of his account book. But we hardly imagine that anybody outside of the Ring will see a probable gain to the community in the creation of a new Gas Department, with the usual number of fat sinecures and irresponsible officials. What the shares of the gas companies will be quoted at, when their receipts are passed through the hands of the Chamberlain and Controller, we do not pretend to say.

The *American Celt*—meaning a newspaper, not TOM FIELDS—has a very sensible article on the method common here of celebrating St. Patrick's Day. It points out that at least half a million dollars will be wasted—enough "to provide every poor man in Ireland with a comfortable American homestead." It also says, "the shameful manner in which the mass of our people are misled in this country by cunning and selfish knaves of our own race and nation, is enough to sicken anybody who wishes to see our countrymen respected in America." Well said, acushla! The *Freeman's Journal* goes on the other tack. It draws a glowing picture of the time when "five miles of Broadway will be filled with Catholic men chanting litanies," with processions flowing from all directions to the Central Park, "where under a grand *dais* the Holy Mass in honor of St. Patrick will be said in presence of three hundred thousand Catholic men." Is not this something to look forward to?

Our interesting special correspondence from San Domingo presents in a very strong light the totally unfounded nature of most of the assertions that have been made in reference to annexation by opponents of the Administration. BAEZ is *not* a blood-thirsty tyrant; he does *not* hold his power in virtue of the support of the United States; the Dominicans do *not* want to be annexed to Hayti; CABRAL is *not* the popular leader he has been said to be, and there is a perfectly universal sentiment among the people in favor of annexation. On all these points the report of the Commissioners may be confidently expected to be quite decided. It will be no less so in regard to the alleged land-jobbing by United States officials. When all such insinuations and rhetorical exaggerations have been fully disposed of, the question still remains, will annexation be as profitable to the United States as it must unquestionably prove to San Domingo? The Commission has evidently obtained data enough to enable Congress and the country to pronounce with confidence upon this question.

A late work on the national finances and property of France gives an insight into the process whereby the Roman Catholic Church has, in spite of the confiscation of the First Revolution, managed to acquire vast wealth and corresponding influence. The States General of 1789 pronounced the existence of church property incompatible with the ideas of modern society. In 1817 it was decreed that only certain religious foundations having legal recognition should be capable of holding property. When still Prince-President, LOUIS NAPOLEON made a bid for the support of the Church by removing all existing barriers to its acquisition of money and real estate, pretty much as our dictator TWEED is endeavoring, at this moment, to do. The consequence is, that the latest estimate which has been made of the wealth of religious societies in France puts it down at a total of upward of one hundred millions of dollars. This was almost entirely the product of fifteen years of the second Empire, and with such a precedent before us, we cannot be at any loss to know what to expect here.

The direct heir of LOUIS PHILIPPE renounces any intention on his part to compete with his uncles for the throne. This probably means that the Princes of the House of ORLEANS have given up for the present the hopes of a monarchical restoration. The Duke of AUMALE would, in that case, be a highly-eligible candidate for the Presidency of the new Republic. His late letter to the people of France showed a frank acceptance of existing circumstances exceedingly creditable to his understanding. He could have no ambition to serve by striving to substitute a throne for the Republic, since he has no claims on the score of hereditary precedence, and the head of a constitutional republic is a position not greatly differing from the head of an elective monarchy.

### The Erie Troubles—The Superior Court Receiver Asks for Instructions.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, JAMES H. COLEMAN, appointed receiver by Judge BARNARD in the Supreme Court, in the matter of the Erie Railway and its English stockholders, concerning the litigation regarding the right to 60,000 shares of the Company, presented a petition before Judge BLATCHFORD, reviewing the recent proceedings in the Courts, and asking for instructions with respect to his duty in the premises. Judge BLATCHFORD directed the suspension of all proceedings in the matter until to-morrow morning, when the question will be fully argued before him.

A similar petition has been filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and an order thereon granted by Judge CARDOZO, returnable on Saturday at 12 o'clock. The order of Judge CARDOZO is similar to the one granted by Judge BLATCHFORD.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Announcements and Notes.

Miss NILSSON sings in "The Messiah" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening. The assertion made in a contemporary, yesterday, to the effect that the score of "The Creation" was cut on the occasion of its recital on the previous evening is unfounded. The work was interpreted in its entirety....The first rehearsal for the fifth Philharmonic Concert will take place at the Academy of Music today....Miss ROSA D'ERINA will sing at Steinway Hall, this evening, in a Celtic entertainment....The first of three choral festivals, gotten up by Mr. HARLEY NEWCOMB, took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The pupils of several up-town schools supplied the concerted music, and vocal and instrumental selections were interpreted by the Brothers POZNANSKI and Miss H. BEEBE. The second entertainment will occur this evening....The performances of German opera at the Stadt Theatre have been resumed. Last night "Rigoletto" was sung, with Mme. LICHTMAY as *Gilda*. This evening "Robert" is to be the opera....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA has been invited to sing at the Royal State concert on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess LOUISE. During her last professional visit to London she sang at the wedding festivities of the Princess' sister. Her debut at Covent Garden will take place soon afterward.

### Theatrical Novelties.

We have been called on of late to note but few novelties in the dramatic world, but the chances are that, as usual, fresh plays will be brought forward at most of the theatres all at once. On Monday "Othello" will be offered—we doubt not in splendid style—at Booth's Theatre, and "Jezebel" is promised "shortly"—of course in Mr. DALY'S most elaborate manner—at the Fifth-avenue. At Niblo's "Richard III.," with various new features and elaborate mounting, is understood to be nearly ready. Mr. WALLACK is still getting ready the long-promised "Birth"—poor ROBERTSON'S final dramatic work; and a new play by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, called "Horizon," in which Miss AGNES ETHEL is to act, is on the point of being launched at the Olympic. Hence it will be seen that we are likely soon to be embarrassed with riches, and that the public demand for novelty bids fair soon to be abundantly satisfied.

## THE RIVERS OF MAINE.

### How the Ice Went Out of the Penobscot.

*From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, March 14.*

About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, 13th, the ice in the Penobscot broke up and commenced to run down river. It continued to go down nearly all day, and by the time this paper is before our subscribers the river will be open to navigation. It has not been open so early in the season since a record was kept—the earliest date at which the ice left, of which we have any note, being in 1842, when it occurred on March 21. The long-continued mild weather, the heavy south winds and the late rains have all contributed toward the event, and in a few days we shall again see shipping at our wharves. The out-going ice was a grand sight, yesterday forenoon, and hundreds of people gathered on the wharves and banks of the river to witness it. Huge cakes, nearly an acre in extent, were hurled about on the swollen river, grinding and crashing as they came in contact, with a roar that was audible a long distance from the shore. Logs and other lumber and *débris* were tossed like feathers by the exertion of the mighty strength of the flood on the floes, and ever and anon would dart up into the air like living things, to fall out of sight among the foaming and yeasty current. The water, where visible, was of a deep brown color—evidence that the rains had been heavier to the northward—the ice varied in hue from chalky white to dark blue, and the surface of the mighty river seemed to shift its coat of many colors as rapidly as a kaleidoscope, as it dashed its heavy freight toward the sea. Adventurous lads crept out on marginal cakes of ice and stood in daring bravado, close to the great procession marching by, and as their unstable footing trembled, warnings to their rashness, rushed shouting to the shore. Several very narrow escapes are reported; but we hear of no one injured beyond a thorough wetting. Several persons crossed between this city and Brewer, not twenty minutes before the ice broke up, so general was the opinion that it was firm for a couple of weeks yet.

### The Ice-Jam in the Androscoggin—Immense Pressure.

*From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, March 11.*

The ice-jam which formed in the Androscoggin, on Monday, just above this city, now extends two miles up the river as far as the rapids. The water rose rapidly late Monday afternoon, and at 10 o'clock, above this city, reached the highest point known at that place for years, on account of the jam, but, below the falls, the water was not extraordinarily high. Early Monday evening the water began to rise with great rapidity. The scene was at that time indescribably grand. The ice had moved out of the river from Bethel to a point two miles above the city, and was crowded into this two-mile space in immense masses. Big blocks of ice, three feet thick, were tilted on their edges and tipped six feet into the air, while the lower portions sank, probably still further into the water. Good judges estimate that the ice in the two-mile jam is from ten to thirty feet thick. About 10 o'clock in the evening, the current was choked still more by the gathering masses of ice, and the rise was quite rapid. Enormous masses of ice weighing hundreds of tons were lifted over each other and thrown into the road on the Auburn side, about a mile and a half above the city. The force of the pressure was such as to crush into atoms large ice-cakes, while other ice-floats plowed their way into the banks, furrowing great paths for themselves in the muddy earth. As far as the eye can see is one vast field of ice. Logs and drift-wood are sandwiched everywhere in the icy sea, on which the sunshine sheds its bright light, making the ice-field glisten like a crown of diamonds. Just below Boxer's Island the pressure is incalculably enormous. Here meet the two ice-fields, thrust against by the whole piled-up mass of ice in the river from Bethel to the rapids, and the ice-cakes are crushed to powder. Hardly a sign of an ice-floor is visible, as on the banks. The pressure diminishes below that point, though the jam continues to the steam-mill, but without pressure enough at that point to move from its place the ice which the Winter has formed there. The highest point of water at the State House was at 12 midnight, Monday, when the water was one foot higher than at 4 P. M.—a rise altogether since Saturday of four feet. Since midnight the water has fallen ten inches and is now about stationary. Unless the ice-jam should start, of which now there is little danger, as the water is falling, the bridge will probably be safe. The wreck of the bridge at Livermore Falls, which was carried away Thursday, is strewn through the ice-jam above this city.

### A Subterranean Pond Containing Eyeless Fish in Pennsylvania.

*From the Montrose (Penn.) Republican, March 13.*

It is well known that great trouble and expense have been caused by the sinking of a portion of the track of the new Jefferson Railroad where it crosses a swamp in Ararat township, in this county. It has been found that under the swamp is a subterranean pond, of several acres in extent and of considerable depth. This pond is covered by about six feet in depth of black earth, which supports a heavy growth of woods. The trees are mostly soft maple, pine, hemlock and birch, many of them ranging from six inches to three feet in diameter. Last Fall it was discovered that this subterranean pond contains many fish, of the kind usually found in ponds in this part of the country—pickerel and "shiners" among others—but all without eyes! In the darkness of their subterranean abode, they have no use for the organ of vision. The Ball Pond, about a mile and a half distant, is now "growing over." A considerable part of it has become subterranean within the last twenty years, and, probably, before many years it will be entirely covered like the other. This pond is about twenty acres in extent. For some distance from the shore it is filled with a dense growth of water-lilies, and these, no doubt, furnish the foundation on which the superstructure of earth is commenced.

### Bishop Odenheimer and the Suffering French.

Bishop ODENHEIMER has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of New-Jersey, urging them to subscribe liberally and quickly for the suffering people in France. He says: "When men fight, charity can only weep; but when men suffer, charity can work as well as weep. Thank God, the war in Europe is ended; but the people of France are suffering from the results of the war, and need immediate assistance to protect them from famine and pestilence. The appeal for aid is urgent; it is independent of all nationalities; it springs out of the depth of our common humanity; and it ought to reach and stir every generous heart." These sentiments are in striking contrast to those recently expressed by the Bishop of Maryland.

# TELEGRAMS.

## France Nursing Bitter Feelings Toward England.

## Popular Tumults at Paris to be Rigorously Suppressed.

## Proclamation of the French Minister of War.

## The Garibaldians Making Trouble at Paris.

## A Possible Change in the Result in New-Hampshire.

### FRANCE.

**Processions in Paris Today Forbidden—Duty on Newspapers—An Obnoxious Journal Suppressed—Evacuation of Dieppe—German Burying-Ground near Versailles—Precautions Against Pestilence—Bitter Feelings Toward England.**

PARIS, March 16.—Gen. VINOY, military commander in Paris, has issued an order positively forbidding all processions of masqueraders to-morrow.

Another radical journal has been seized by the Police.

The Orleans Railway has been redelivered by the Germans into the hands of the French.

It is reported that the newspaper-stamp duty has been rearranged at two centimes daily on all journals, both in Paris and the departments. Political journals must each lodge 24,000 francs with the Department of Finance, as security for the payment of the duty.

The Rouen *Independent*, for advising the people to display emblems of mourning during the recent review of German troops in that city, has been suppressed and its proprietors subjected to a fine of 1,000 francs.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Havre today says the evacuation of Dieppe and the surrounding country by the Germans has been completed.

A number of Germans have purchased a piece of ground at Bougival, in the Arrondissement of Versailles, for the purpose of burying their dead countrymen who have been temporarily interred in the vicinity.

Precautionary measures have been adopted by the French authorities against the communication of infections to the people and soldiery from the unburied corpses, also against the spread of the rinderpest among cattle.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Journal des Débats*, commenting on the result of the Conference on the Eastern question, makes a bitter attack on England. It declares that she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. France is now helpless. Her sword is broken. But when it is unsheathed again, its arm will not be so distant as Turkey.

Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar spirit.

**Measures for the Suppression of Tumults in Paris—An Inflammatory Paper Seized—Proclamation Complimenting the Mobile Guards—The Malcontents of the Montmartre—Battle-Fields Breeding Pestilence—The Army of Occupation—Garibaldians in Paris.**

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says the French Cabinet has decided to appoint M. VALENTIN Prefect of the Paris Police. This indicates the adoption of measures for the suppression of all popular tumults. The Police will, however, permit the usual Mid-Lent gatherings, and disturbances are feared.

An inflammatory journal, the *Ami du Peuple*, appeared in Paris yesterday, and was at once seized by the Police.

Councils of Ministers are to be held at the Versailles Prefecture.

The receptions of the foreign Ministers will hereafter be held at their residences in Paris.

A proclamation has been addressed by the Minister of War to the Mobile Guards, complimenting them upon their efforts for the cause of France, and concluding as follows: "Nothing can long arrest the destinies of France. Courage, patience, and patriotism!"

It is reported that M. AUGUSTE PERIER will be Prefect of the Seine.

The Count of PARIS renounces any intention on his part to compete with the other Princes of the royal house of France for the throne.

The French Cabinet has decided to continue its policy of conciliation toward the malcontents of the Montmartre. The weather is very bad, and the insurgents are scattering.

LONDON, March 16.—A special dispatch from Lille to the London *Daily News* says the battle-fields in the north of France threaten to become the focus of pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in the dykes and marshes, and active measures are being taken for their interment.

The London *Telegraph's* special dispatch from Amiens says the future German Army of occupation in France will consist of the Saxon and Wurtemberg Corps and the Seventh Prussian Corps.

There is a rumor that RICIOTTI GARIBALDI is in Paris.

The London *Times* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the presence of numerous Garibaldians in Paris has a very disquieting influence upon the population.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**The Emperor of Austria Sends Greeting to the Emperor of Germany—Another English Princess to be Disposed of to a Marquis—The Times on the High Commission—Violent Storm in Great Britain—The Continental Telegraphs Deranged.**

VIENNA, March 16.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, has dispatched Count POTOCKI to Berlin to salute the Emperor WILLIAM upon his accession to the Imperial crown of Germany.

LONDON, March 16.—It is rumored that a marriage has been arranged between the Princess BEATRICE, the fifth daughter and ninth child of Queen VICTORIA, and the Marquis of ELY. The Princess is now in her fourteenth year, having been born on the 14th of April, 1857. The Marquis was born in 1849.... MENOTTI GARIBALDI is said to have arrived in London.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times* of today in an editorial on the subject of the labors of the High Commission at Washington, anticipates an easy settlement of the fisheries question, but is not sanguine as to an arrangement in the case of the *Alabama* claims. The *Times* expresses regret at the limited powers held by the Commission.

LONDON, March 16.—A violent storm prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and though the telegraph lines are greatly deranged, it is already known that many vessels are ashore or have otherwise received much damage. Details are yet missing and are awaited with anxiety.

LONDON, March 16—10 o'clock P. M.—The Continental telegraph wires are deranged by storm, and dispatches are delayed. Nothing has yet come to hand about the progress of the Emperor WILLIAM, who was expected to reach Berlin today.

LONDON, March 16.—The severe Winter has proved injurious to the corn crop in Belgium, and in the greater part of the country it will be necessary to resow the fields.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**A Claim of a Republican Majority of Eight in the House.**

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—The Republicans claim eight majority in the House.

**The Election for Governor to be Decided in the Legislature—Complexion of Both Houses—The Congressional Delegation.**

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—Returns from 210 towns indicate that there has been no election of Governor by the people. PIKE has 33,350 votes and WESTON 35,881; COOPER and scattering, 1,074. The House stands 162 Republicans, 164 Democrats and 4 Labor Reform. The Senate stands 4 Republicans, 5 Democrats and 3 vacancies. The Executive Council stands 2 and 2, with a vacancy in the First District. Probably all the Democratic Congressmen are elected.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16—Evening.—The scattering vote, which runs up to 1,160 or 1,200, defeats WESTON by 100 or 200 votes. HIBBARD has 400 majority in the First Congressional District; BELL probably 700 or 800 majority in the Second District. In PARKER's (Third District,) estimating a few small towns by last year's vote, the Democratic plurality is 197. PARKER runs up well with his ticket, and without doubt is elected. The Senate now looks as if Democrats were chosen in Districts Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12, and Republicans in Districts Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 9. There is no choice in Districts Nos. 1 and 6. The House is probably Democratic by from five to ten majority, counting three or four Labor Reformers with the Democrats.

**The Result in One Hundred and Eighty-Three Towns by Congressional Districts.**

The Concord papers publish, in detail, returns of the vote for Governor in New-Hampshire from 183 towns. For the purpose of comparison we have separated these by counties into the three Congressional districts, and the result appears below. It should be remembered that there was very little "scattering" in the vote for Congressmen, and that most of the votes of the Labor Reformers were probably cast for the Democratic candidates:

| | 1870. Rep. | 1870. Dem. | 1870. L. R. | 1871. Rep. | 1871. Dem. | 1871. L. R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| Rockingham | 4467 | 4251 | 120 | 5064 | 3931 | 1105 |
| Strafford | 2602 | 2486 | 112 | 2244 | 1056 | 1531 |
| Belknap | 1707 | 2022 | 46 | 1782 | 1580 | 586 |
| Carroll | 1278 | 1680 | ... | 1351 | 2076 | 349 |
| Total | 10055 | 10469 | 288 | 12681 | 8343 | 3541 |
| SECOND DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| Merrimack | 4236 | 4717 | 83 | 4871 | 3068 | 1889 |
| Hillsborough | 5871 | 5485 | 45 | 6466 | 4510 | 973 |
| Total | 10107 | 10202 | 128 | 11137 | 7525 | 2862 |
| THIRD DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| Cheshire | 3145 | 2494 | 2 | 3494 | 3210 | 36 |
| Sullivan | 1707 | 1512 | 61 | 2176 | 1527 | 628 |
| Grafton | 3836 | 4490 | 55 | 4239 | 2751 | 1269 |
| Coos | 1044 | 1385 | 13 | 1217 | 1602 | 201 |
| Total | 9732 | 9881 | 132 | 11179 | 9190 | 2134 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | |
| First District | 10055 | 10469 | 282 | 12681 | 8343 | 3541 |
| Second District | 10107 | 10203 | 128 | 11137 | 7525 | 2862 |
| Third District | 9732 | 9881 | 132 | 11179 | 9190 | 2134 |
| Total | 29894 | 30401 | 542 | 34997 | 25058 | 8537 |
| | 542 | | | | | |
| | 30407 | | | | | |
| | 30496 | | | | | |
| Weston's minority | 7 | | | | | |

Fifty-two towns, throwing about 4,200 votes, remain to be heard from.

### THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

**Sailing of the Tennessee from Kingston for Key West—Gratification of the Commissioners With the Treatment They Received.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 16.—The United States steamer *Tennessee*, with the San Domingo Commission on board, sailed this morning for Key West. The United States steamer *Nantasket* does not accompany her, but returns to the Bay of Samana. All on both ships are well. The Commissioners left well pleased at the manner in which they have been treated by the Governor and entertained by the people of the island.

### THE SOUTH.

**Violent Storm in the South-West—Railroads Washed Away and Submerged—Kuklux Operations in Tennessee.**

MEMPHIS, March 16.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Jackson, says accounts from all parts represent the storm last evening as general. The Mississippi Central Railroad is badly washed, between Water Valley and Jackson, the Tennessee, New-Orleans and Jackson Road is all right, though it is submerged near Canton. Four feet of water is on the Vicksburg Road at Bolton. Considerable excitement prevails on the north-eastern border of the State about the Kuklux. Col. STONE, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue, has been ordered to leave Okalona in ten days. The Superintendent of Education in Lowndes County has been similarly warned and attempts made to kidnap him. JOHN F. LACY, Mayor of Aberdeen, was carried off last night. No trace can be found of him, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

the storm of last evening which continued until ten o'clock this morning, did great damage. Several hundred feet of the track of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad has been washed away, cutting off communication with New-Orleans. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is submerged beyond Pocahontas, and through travel is suspended. The Memphis and Louisville Road is washed away at Big Sandy; the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is submerged between here and Madison. Owing to the flood in Mississippi, all the low lands have been submerged by the freshet.

**Democratic Convention in Rhode Island.**

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—The Democratic State Convention met here today. Col. VAN SLYCK presided. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—THOMAS STEERE, Smithfield.

Lieutenant-Governor—CHARLES R. CUTLER, Warren.

Secretary of State—WILLIAM T. MILLER, Bristol.

Attorney-General—GEORGE H. BLOSS, East Providence.

General Treasurer—WM. P. COIGDON, Newport.

**Drugging and Robbing a Canadian in Buffalo—Arrest of the Thief.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Officer TIMOTHY MAHONEY found ADAM LENNON, of Thorold, Ontario, on the street, yesterday, under the influence of drugs, administered to him by an unknown person. After caring for LENNON, the officer learned that he had been in company with DENNIS KELLY, a rough. KELLY was followed and captured at about midnight. Nine hundred dollars, in Canadian money, and a gold watch, belonging to LENNON, were recovered. KELLY was committed to jail this morning, before LENNON had recovered from the effects of the drugs.

**Impeachment of Gov. Butler, of Nebraska.**

OMAHA, March 16.—The time of the impeachment Court at Lincoln today was consumed in arguments as to the responsibility of the Governor for acts during a former term, and for acts as Commissioner for locating the Capital. The Court decided the first question unanimously against him, and the last question by a vote of 8 to 5 against him.

# ALBANY.

## A Hitch in the New-York Tax-Levy Scheme.

**The Great "Philanthropist" in a State of Disgust—Symptoms of Revolt Among the "Unseen" of Both Houses—Another "Ring" Scheme to Secure Power Over New-York.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, March 16, 1871.

The Tax Levy, which went so swimmingly through the Committee of the Whole on Tuesday evening, and which movement gave assurance that without trouble it would sail down the river of legislation until fully launched by the Governor's signature on the heads of the suffering New-Yorkers, has met a snag. Whether St. Patrick's Day, whose near approach always upsets the gravity of the legislative mind, and sends the members to play singular tricks, has caused this, or whether it is the natural hope of being made the altar upon which "Boss" TWEED should offer up a portion of the golden hopes of that bill, is not yet fully established; but this is a fact, a Senator is away. And although the whole town has been scoured, and every locality visited by the emissaries of Mr. TWEED, the lost sheep is not found. This morning, Senator MORGAN, whose absence at the side of his sick son, prevented action upon the bill yesterday, had returned, and as the Senate came together it was noticed that the eye of the fat Senator sought the seat of Mr. MORGAN, and finding it occupied, there played over his face the glad smile that mantles the cheek of one who has had pleasant dreams and who wakes to find them true. Immediately over the floor, like a cork on the waves of a disturbed stream, danced the ruler of New-York, the Warwick of the Hoffman dynasty. But, alas! it was soon found that one Senator was gone—where, no man could tell, no prophet articulate; and then the Tax Levy took on mourning, and was sad. How long this quiet will rest upon the bill, how its bad example will affect the House remains to be seen, but it would seem certain, from rumors that have assumed almost the importance of verities, that trouble is before the Ring, and that, even if the upper House is conquered without trouble, owing to the weakness of the opposition, the lower House will, by more extensive organization, place great impediments in the way of an easy passage.

NEW GAS DEPARTMENT.

It would seem that the fearful appetite of the Department of Public Works could not be stayed, that the patronage now possessed, although that of a moderate nation, was insufficient to satisfy its vast ambitions. To further develop this idea, Mr. GENET this morning, introduced a bill to create the Department of Gas. The chief officer, called the Superintendent, is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, for five years, with a salary not to exceed $7,500. This Superintendent appoints, in each Senatorial district, one inspector and as many assistants as the Board of Public Works may approve, to be salaried as the same Board may decide. The Superintendent shall keep in his office a full report of all gas passing through the meters in the City, and shall have power to change the meters when he sees fit. Consumers may demand investigation of meters, and if they are found wrong, the Superintendent may order a new one, or may put one in himself. If the metre is wrong, the company pay the charges of the examiner; if right, the consumer pays. All gas bills are to be paid to the Superintendent, and he shall each day deposit the amount so received with the Chamberlain, and each month a statement of such receipts shall be made to the Controller, upon whose warrant the Chamberlain shall pay the amount due to the several gas companies. The money received by the Chamberlain shall be called the Gas Fund, out of which all salaries except that of the Superintendent shall be paid. The fund received from depositors as security shall be held by the Chamberlain, who shall return it to the depositors when proper. The price of gas shall be regulated by law. Goes into practice June 1, 1871.

Some provisions of this bill are unquestionably good, but it is a most unfortunate thing that no act beneficial to the City of New-York can pass this Legislature, unless every bit of patronage is given to the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A bill to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its track, introduced by Mr. GENET, provides:

That an additional track may be laid on First and Second avenues from Twenty-third-street to Houston-street, and upon Twenty-third-street from Second to First-avenue. A single track on Houston-street from First to Second-avenue, and a single track through and along Forsyth-street from Houston to Grand, thence to Chrystie-street to connect with present road. A double track from the present track in Chatham-square, through and along Worth-street to Broadway. A single track from the present track in Pearl-street, through and along William and North William streets, to Spruce William and North William streets to Spruce, thence to Park-row, thence to Frankfort, thence to Rose, thence to Madison-street, thence to New-Bowery to Chatham-street and present tracks. A double track in Ninety-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from Second-avenue to First-avenue, and in First-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-second street. They may run over all convenient tracks, and if they cannot agree about prices, may ask the Supreme Court to appoint three commissioners to agree upon the damages. The Company is to make compensation to the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York for value of all privileges and rights under this act, subject to the same restrictions as above. The Harlem and Second and Third avenue Railroad Companies may extend their tracks eastwardly through and along Tenth and Stuyvesant streets, and Astor-place, to the easterly side of Broadway, through and along Worth-street from Chatham-square to the easterly side of Broadway, with a double track.

**Excitement Over the Pneumatic Railroad Bill in the Assembly—It Goes to the Railroad Committee—Still More Trouble for the Tax-Levy Scheme.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—In the Assembly this evening the Pneumatic bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 85 to 29. Much excitement existed during the reading. Mr. JACOBS espied lobbymen on the floor and called for the enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule. The Clerk proceeding, and the obnoxious persons not leaving, Mr. JACOBS again called for the fifty-seventh rule. This went on for some time, until the inability of the Sergeant to perform the duty was apparent, and then the reading went on, and the lobby remained. No bill of this character has ever gone through in this way unless money was used to pass it. Mr. WEED asked that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities, saying that there was no provision in the bill to protect property-holders on Broadway; that he had no chance to read it, and wished to do so. Upon this Mr. HAYES, of New-York, made a vigorous and violent speech, saying that he wanted to read the bill; that he had not read this bill and could not act intelligently unless he could be allowed to do so. It was a right that should be conceded to every member, and without it no man could do justice to his position or honor to himself. At this stage Mr. ALVORD asked Mr. HAYES if he had not voted for the Carey-Twombly case, without giving to the Republicans the right to read the report of the Committee. At this HAYES wriggled and choked, but could only say that he knew nothing of the action at that time. He knew the case as it was presented before the Board of County Canvassers, and supposed that every one else did. Mr. ALVORD then said that he would vote against the bill, if it was not committed and amended. This did not avail, and the motion was lost. At this stage, Mr. JACOBS moved that it go to the Railroad Committee, and retain its place upon the third reading of bills, that the title of the bill might be changed, it now not appearing what act the bill amended. This was opposed by the [illegible] of the friends of the bill until the Speaker rose and gave the weight of his objection to their further consideration at this time. It was then unanimously agreed that the bill should go to the Railroad Committee, they to report the first thing in the morning. Only one member from New-York voted against it, Mr. HUGHES, the rest being [illegible] and in favor of the measure. Mr. FLAGG will call the Railroad Committee together at 10 to-morrow.

OPERATION OF CLIQUES—THE TAX LEVY.

One of the curious results of the combinations that render null the action of the Committees appointed by the Senate, was illustrated by the taking from the table adverse reports of the Canal Committee upon bills and putting them on their passage. It was necessary that the Senate should be kept in humor until the last Senator could be brought in to vote on the Tax Levy, and so Senator LORD found it easy to save his Canal bills that had been sent to the tomb of the capulets by the Committee who had sat upon them. The only danger of this course is that it may make one Senator an opponent of that outrageous swindle, who cannot be changed nor influenced—Senator HARDENBURG, the Chairman of Canals, and the ablest Democrat in the Senate. As if the gods were bound to keep the fat Senator in trouble about his little game, Senator MORGAN has now gone home to attend the funeral of his child, and the difficulty of passing the bill still remains.

**Quick Transit Before the House Railroad Committee—A Hearing Yesterday.**

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, March 16.—HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, made an interesting argument today before the Assembly Committee on Railroads, on the subject of quick transit though the City of New-York. He opposed both the plans and route of the viaduct road, and favored instead the Rand plan for an elevated road, and Broadway the proper route. "Ultimately," he said, "New-York must have three great lines of road, one along the ridge of the Island—that is, along the line of Broadway—and one along the docks on each side. All these roads could not be built at once; but it was most important that the first one built, a central road, should be properly located in reference to the others, because if it were not the mistake would preclude the constructing of the side roads for at least twelve or fifteen years, and within that time the competitors of New-York on the South, East and North (Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal) would, by their greater facilities for cheap handling of freight, draw off the commerce of New-York and destroy forever her commercial pre-eminence."

## "MELTING" A MISER'S GOLD.

**How Lochy Ostrom's Relatives Make Out Accounts—Claims for Charities Bestowed in Her Lifetime.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, March 16, 1871.

Now the bills against the estate of LOCHY OSTROM, the Poughkeepsie miser, are receiving attention, and public interest in the whole matter is revived again. The one under consideration today is as follows:

WALTER D. WHEELER, as administrator of the goods, chattels, &c., of RACHEL OSTROM, deceased.

To CALEB BUCKLEY, debtor—To furnishing meals to said deceased; for lodging, care, attendance and services, making and repairing clothing and furniture, and food furnished at various times during the last years, $332 30.

The evidence was taken before E. CRUMMEY, Esq., Referee, WALTER D. FARRINGTON appearing for Mr. BUCKLEY, and BAKER and GURNEY for the administrator.

Mr. BUCKLEY testified, among other things, that LOCHY, during the past six years, had visited his house two or three times a day, coming sometimes at breakfast and remaining till after ten, sometimes also she would stay all night. Witness had repaired her furniture for her at various times, had given her food to take home; he valued the meals she had consumed at his house at fifty cents each, and lodging at twenty-five cents. Witness testified also that LOCHY had promised to remember his family in her will; promised to buy a place for him.

ELLEN MCKEAN testified—Knew RACHEL ASTROM in her life-time; she was not a regular boarder with me; she was at my house very often, every week during the last six years; she would come one day, often two days in a week; she would come one morning and stay till the next, sometimes till afternoon; at such times she would take her three meals a day; this continued down till the time she died; toward the last she would stay two or three days; I have presented a claim against the estate for her board; I don't recollect how many days are charged in the bill. (The bill reads 312 meals, which witness stated is a correct statement.) It also reads 200 lodgings, which is also correct; when LOCHY couldn't walk to my house, Mr. TALLMAN brought her with his team; there may have been some weeks she didn't come at all; I first went to Mr. TALLMAN to have my bill made out, and then I took it to Mr. DORLAND; this is the one:

Estate of Rachel Ostrom, Dr. to Ellen McKean. To boarding, lodging, washing and house-cleaning for six years, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding 312 days, at $1 | $312 |
| Lodging 200 nights, at 25 cents | 50 |
| Washing 312 times, at $1 | 312 |
| Done darning 6 times, at 12 cents | 9 |
| Total | $683 |

WM. MCLEAN testified: LOCHY was at my house once a week sometimes, and once a month during the past three years; she might have taken three meals every two weeks; she was at my shop most every day in the week; during the last three years of her life she might have been at my house a hundred times or more, she never took hold of my arm; she would stay an hour or two; I would find her at tea sometimes; I have presented a claim against her estate; Mr. GUERNSEY is my attorney; she would dine at my house three times a month; have heard her say about going to Mr. BUCKLEY's to dinner; also to a number of other places; my bill amounts to $1,000.

JEREMIAH DU BOIS testified: LOCHY was in the habit of taking meals with me for six years, also lodging; she had five or six places to visit every week; "kinder box the compass around;" she would make an excuse to get a cup of coffee, and then get a square meal; in three years past she ate a dinner a week at my house, beside about double the number of other meals; I have presented a claim against her estate amounting to $1,096 25.

JOSEPH FAIL testified: We have furnished LOCHY OSTROM with meals more or less; she was generally at my house at morning or night; she would start away from her own home about meal-time; would often stay away from home all night; think she was absent from her home forty or fifty nights in two years and four months; we often gave her her breakfast; most every morning; probably gave her twenty-five or thirty breakfasts each Winter for two years; I have presented a claim against the estate for meals given her amounting to $25; the whole amount is $153.

Adjourned till Tuesday, March 21, at 10 A. M.

The referee then took up the claim of JOSEPH J. VAIL against the administrators.

WM. LAREN testified to being in the employ of Mr. VAIL since the Fall of 1867; boarded with him; they furnished LOCHY meals as many as fifty or sixty-six times while I was there; they also gave her coal and kindling-wood; she had some of her own; they gave her $15 or $20 worth. The meals she had were worth $25. This closed the case, when the referee allowed Mr. VAIL $25. Mr. VAIL's entire claim is $153. All above $25 are for services rendered the administrator, which, less $53, is allowed.

The following is a schedule of all the bills made out against the estate:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Martha B. Staunton—For work, labor and services performed for deceased for several years before her decease, the price agreed upon between the parties at | $300 00 |
| To Kate Velie: | |
| To three meals per week, provided for her at my house, for six years prior to Nov. 1, 1869, at 50 cents per meal | 468 00 |
| Board and fire furnished to her once a week for six years, at 50 cents per week | 156 00 |
| Sugar furnished her at least twice a week during six years, at 10 cents per week | 31 20 |
| Two earthen jars, lent and not returned | 50 |
| Three small tin pails taken by her | 37 |
| Old dishes taken by her | 75 |
| Amount of bill | 656 82 |
| To Philip Steitz—For storing one room full of furniture, five months, at $6 per month | 30 00 |
| To Wm. McLean—To meals and provisions furnished, and for services performed at and including the 25th day of November, 1869 | 1,000 00 |
| To Jeremiah De Boise—To board, lodging, use of room and fire, and for work, labor and services, and for storage of furniture | 1,096 25 |
| To Mary E. Wheeler—To board and lodging, and for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered | 250 00 |
| To Jane A. Hoffman—One meal per week for six years, (at 50 cents per meal) | 156 00 |
| To Jane and Sarah Rundell—Four meals of victuals per week for six years at 50 cents per meal | 624 00 |
| Rent of barn for eleven months | 33 00 |
| Altering fence for her | 5 00 |
| Total | $662 00 |
| To Eli Bugle—To meals and provisions furnished, and for services performed | $250 00 |

The following is JOHN P. H. TALLMAN's bill:

The estate of Rachel Ostrom, deceased, in account with John P. H. Tallman.

| | |
|---|---|
| The estate Dr.: | |
| To personal services rendered for six years immediately prior to her decease | $12,000 00 |
| To services of team, men, &c., for same time | 1,200 00 |
| Total | $13,200 00 |

Some of the testimony, which will be brought out when the above bills are instigated, will be read with the greatest interest, as it is expected the evidence will reveal very many queer incidents in the life of LOCHY OSTROM, the Poughkeepsie miser.

**Attempted Wife Murder—Escape of the Assailant.**

Yesterday, about noon, great excitement was created in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, which is one of the most public places in the City. A negro who had been standing for a few moments conversing earnestly with a colored woman, was suddenly seen to raise a small hammer he held in his hand and give her two terrible blows on the head, felling her to the sidewalk, and then rushing away with such speed that before any of the paralyzed spectators had time to do anything to intercept him he was out of sight. The bleeding and insensible woman was carried into the neighboring drug-store of Dr. JAMES BACON, No. 337 Sixth-avenue, where she was instantly recognized as LIZZIE HACKETT, a servant employed in his family, and she soon recovering consciousness, it appeared that the cowardly assailant was her husband, DANIEL HACKETT. The husband and wife, it seemed, had been separated for some time, she taking service in the family of Dr. BACON as a cook and he establishing himself in the boot-blacking business in the vicinity. Yesterday morning he sold out his shop for $25, but lingered in the neighborhood until he met his wife on the street, when he urgently requested her to return to him, but she steadily refused, saying she was better off where she was than she possibly could be with him. Her refusal so incensed him that he suddenly assaulted her and then escaped as stated.

The wound of the injured woman, who remains in the care of her employer, Dr. BACON, is considered to be very dangerous, and this fact has induced a vigorous search for the assailant, who had, however, not been arrested up to a late hour yesterday. Early in the afternoon a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters. He is thirty-five years of age, and was dressed in a blue coat and pantaloons.

**Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.**

More than usual exertions have been made by the Irish societies to celebrate today, and a very large procession is therefore anticipated. The following societies will participate in the parade:

Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y.; Ancient Order of Hibernians, W. G.; Longshoremen's U. B. Society; Quarrymen's U. Protective Society; St. Vincent de Paul's R. C. S., Brooklyn; St. Bridget's M. B. and B. S.; Trap-block Makers' Society, N. Y.; St. Patrick's Alliance P. M. B. Association; St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Peter's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Immaculate Conception R. C. T. A. B. Society; Transfiguration Society, R. C. T. A. B.; Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Bridget's R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. Michael's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Holy Innocents' R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. Jerome's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., Parent Society; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., No. 1; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. No. 2; Young Men's Father Mathew, No. 1; Father Mathew T. A. B., No. 3; Father Mathew T. A. B., No. 5; Father Mathew T. A. B. No. 8.

The procession will form in Second-avenue, the right resting on Fourteenth-street. It will move at 1 o'clock down Second-avenue to Second-street, up Second-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham-street, across the City Hall Park, where the procession will be reviewed by the Mayor, High Sheriff and Common Council; then up Broadway to Union-square, saluting and passing round WASHINGTON's monument; down Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Twenty-third-street, across Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Eighth-street, to Cooper Institute, where the procession will be dismissed.

The Grand Marshal is Mr. MICHAEL MCNIERNEY; First Aid, THOS. COLLINS; Second Aid, THOS. GILLEN.

**Base-Ball—The Amateur Convention in Brooklyn.**

In compliance with the call issued by the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, a large number of delegates assembled at the Excelsior Club Rooms, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, last night, for the purpose of reorganizing the National Association under the auspices of the amateur clubs, with a view of redeeming the national game from the odium attached to it by the evils introduced under the abuses of the worst phases of professional ball playing. The attendance of delegates was large and influential, and there was a decided manifestation of feeling in favor of restoring the old status of base-ball playing. The clubs represented include leading amateur organizations from New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, New-Haven, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, &c., in all nearly forty clubs. The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following delegates: President, A. M. Bush; First Vice-President, H. Jewell; Second Vice-President, G. H. Albro; Secretary, J. M. Whitney; Treasurer, A. Thatcher. The Convention afterward adopted the new rules for play adopted at the November Convention, with the addition of a clause dividing the fraternity into two classes, and prohibiting amateur clubs from playing professionals.

**Audacious Robbery in Broadway.**

An ingenious and as well-planned a robbery as has taken place in New-York for some time, was perpetrated on yesterday. The facts are as follows:

A. JAKOBI & Co., of No. 155 Chambers-street, engaged, on yesterday, a carman named MITCHELL COYNE (one of JACKSON & Co.'s drivers) to take three cases of cloth goods to Pier No. 12 North River, for shipment to New-Orleans per the steamer *Sherman*. The cart was loaded between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the driver's reaching Broadway, corner of Warren-street, he was accosted by a man, who asked him whether he had not come from JAKOBI & Co., and replying in the affirmative, the stranger asked him to take a bag to the New-Jersey Central Railroad Pier No. 14, North River. He said the bag was upstairs in a store in Broadway, two doors from Warren, and as it was too heavy for him to bring down, he asked him to assist him. The driver went upstairs, and on reaching the door the stranger could not find the key. He asked the driver to remain there until he looked for the key downstairs. The stranger then went away and did not return. The driver waited there for about two minutes, and on going down-stairs he found the horse, cart and goods gone. No trace of the robber has yet been discovered.

**The Boston, Hartford and Erie Bankruptcy Case.**

In the case of SETH ADAMS against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, a motion was made yesterday morning, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, for a stay of proceedings under the adjudication of bankruptcy, in the United States District Court in Connecticut. The Court partially granted the order, and will allow the meeting of creditors called for on Monday next to be held, and will also allow them to appoint an assignee; but the assignee is enjoined from instituting any new suits or proceedings, pending the review of the petition now before the District Court. The property, in the meantime, will remain in the hands of the Marshal.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Rev. J. L. HATCH, a tract distributor, to-day withdrew his complaint of assault against the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, for ejecting him from their rooms.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—The Grand Jury of the Superior Court, yesterday, found a true bill against Mrs. ANN M. STILES for attempting the murder of the families of PITKIN and DAWEY, in South Windsor. The trial is set down for July.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—A meeting of the citizens was held this afternoon to make arrangements for the proper reception of Gen. GRANT on his proposed visit to California. A resolution formally inviting him was adopted, and a committee of arrangements appointed.


### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Our Sunday edition of the 19th inst. will present several features of special interest.

First among these is a short tale written expressly for the TIMES, entitled THE WRECKER'S WAGER. This narrative, based upon actual experience, and enhanced in interest by many local details of a highly romantic district, will be found to possess very exceptional merits.

There will also be published a highly graphic and accurate account of a distinctively national department of the fine arts, under the title of AMERICAN PRINTS AND LITHOGRAPHS. The origin of landscapes, prairie scenes, trotting prints, &c., is here faithfully and amusingly detailed.

HORSEFLESH IN INDIA forms the subject of another sketch, in which the results of personal knowledge and observation are pleasantly summarized. The breeds of horses that are met with in Hindostan, together with their values and merits, as well as the sport of horse-racing in that Oriental clime, receive adequate and interesting treatment.

The interest in the marriage question continues unabated, and selections from a great mass of correspondence on the subject will be given on Sunday. Our well-known correspondent CARL BENSON has criticised the lists with an incisive and characteristic touch, and other communications, from bachelors, benedicts, young ladies and old maids, will also appear.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be found, as usual, to be quaint, well-digested and varied.

The comprehensive summary of home and foreign domestic events will be found replete with its customary interest; ART NOTICES and CRITICISMS will not be wanting; crisp FOREIGN ITEMS will hold their usual place, and MILITARY GOSSIP will comprise topics of vital interest to our citizen soldiers.

The department of Current Literature will contain, in addition to the original tale above referred to, the usual selected narrative and other carefully-chosen extracts from the newest publications, native and foreign.

News by telegraph and mail received up to the time of going to press will be found, as reliable and ample as heretofore. Local topics will have their accustomed prominence, and the usual contributions of our Special Correspondents may be confidently looked for.

It is hardly necessary to remind Advertisers of the exceptional advantages presented to them by the large and steadily increasing circulation of our Sunday edition. It is received into the homes of the most respectable and intelligent classes of this and neighboring cities, and is, perhaps, more carefully read than any other Sunday newspaper whatever. In order to secure proper classification, Advertisers will find it desirable to send in their notices before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

**The Milton Gold Jewelry Company.**

NO. 751 BROADWAY,

Received by last steamer a large stock of their goods, which were manufactured expressly for the American trade. The designs are new, and the patterns are elegant, much handsomer than any that have yet been imported. The Company will open them TO-DAY, and we feel sure that our American friends will be delighted with the style of the goods, as these are far superior in finish to any that have yet been on exhibition. The Company still continues to sell the choice of any article for

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**The Sunday Edition**

of the

DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19,

will contain

AN ORIGINAL STORY

written for this paper, and several

SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

**Hats On.**

*From the Journal of Commerce, 8th inst.*

Mr. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his prices today he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

**Moet and Chandon Champagnes.**

Dry SILLERY.

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ANTHONY OECHS.

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NEW-YORK, March 16, 1871.

**Royal Havana—Supplementary.**

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address MCINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Canal-st. or 144 Chatham-st.

**Luxuriant Flowing Hair.**—Now is the season to strengthen, cultivate and increase the growth of hair. Chemical analysis has proved to the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only substance known in the vegetable world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling out and increases its growth. Sold by druggists universally.

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**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Warnock & Co.'s Seven-Dollar Dress Hat** is "the" hat for the times. No. 519 Broadway.

**Phrenological Examinations at No. 389** Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.


### MARRIED.

HOUSTON—HINES.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Feb. 23, by Rev. J. Vaughan Lewis, Rector of St. John's Church, NELSON T. HOUSTON, U. S. N., to KATE A., daughter of the late David Hines, Esq., of that city.

JENNINGS—LYON.—At Bedford, N. Y., March 15, 1871, by Rev. H. F. Hervy, HENRY D. JENNINGS, of Bergen Point, N. J., to EMMA CONSTANT, daughter of the late S. R. Lyon, of Bedford. No cards.

MCGIBBON—FOWLER.—Tarrytown-on-Hudson, on Wednesday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Jacob Mott, by Rev. Jas. A. Todd, D. D., WM. C. MCGIBBON, of Passaic, N. J., to Miss JENNIE FOWLER, of the former place.

### DIED.

BRYANT.—On Wednesday, March 15, of diphtheria, JAMES ELBRIDGE BRYANT, son of Dr. J. F. Bryant, aged 7 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, No. 255 West 24th-st., Saturday, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BERGEN.—At Hempstead, L. I., March 15, 1871, MARIA F., widow of the late John T. Bergen, (formerly of Brooklyn,) in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, on Saturday, March 18, at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Friends and relatives residing in Brooklyn and vicinity are requested to meet the remains at the main entrance of Green-Wood at 2 P. M.

BIRMINGHAM.—At Jacksonville, Fla., March 10, J. ERSKINE BIRMINGHAM, of Bergen, N. J., aged 21 years, 11 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 271 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 18, at 2 o'clock.

BELCHER.—At Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, March 14, CHARLES S. BELCHER, son of Dr. William N. Belcher.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 100 Clinton-av., Albany, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and at the grave in Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, on Friday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CROWELL.—On March 15, H. CLEMENS, wife of R. B. Crowell, and daughter of Elihu Day, of Newark, N. J.

Her funeral will be attended on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 1,001 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DIMOCK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, March 16, HARRY A., infant son of Helen W. and Anthony W. Dimock, aged 2 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner South Broad and Sixth sts., at 11 A. M., Saturday, March 18, 1871.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, WM. F. FERGUSON, only son of Henry C. and Louisa A. Ferguson, after a short illness, aged 2 years 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 130 Greene-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 19, at 2 P. M.

GEBHARD.—At Brussels, Belgium, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM HENRY GEBHARD, Jr., youngest son of the late Frederick C. Gebhard, of this City, aged 19 years.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, March 15, AARON R. HAIGHT, aged 81 years.

His funeral will take place from his residence, in Mount Vernon, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. A train will leave 42d-st., on the Harlem Road, at 8 A. M., and carriages will be in waiting at West Mount Vernon, on the arrival of the train. Friends and relatives, and Hiawatha Lodge No. 434, F. and A. M., and all members of the order are invited to attend.

KIDDER.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 14, JANE BRUSH, wife of Frederick Kidder, daughter of the late Wm. G. Dayton, and granddaughter of Capt. Samuel Dayton.

Funeral from Episcopal Church on Friday, 17th inst., at 12¼ M. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., (Erie Railroad,) at 11 A. M., returning at 5½ P. M.

MOOK.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, March 13, FRANCES R., wife of Robert Mook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible], on [illegible] o'clock.

NEUSTADT.—On Wednesday morning, 15th inst., LOUIS W. NEUSTADT, at his residence, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWITZER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 15, HENRY SWITZER, aged [illegible] years [illegible] months. Also, same day, JENNIE M., wife of Joseph H. Switzer, in her 50th year.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funerals from the late residence of Henry Switzer, old No. [illegible], on Friday, at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—In Scotchtown, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 15, 1871, [illegible], wife of George Smith, of Morrisania, N. Y.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, Saturday, 12 o'clock. Harlem train leaves [illegible] A. M.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

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## PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Be not surprised if you see something green today.

Canadian papers have got Riel at the point of death once more.

A church in Newport, R. I., has been sold for an armory.

A Boston man disposed of an estate of over three millions in a will consisting of eleven lines.

Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has been very ill of pleurisy, but is now convalescent.

Mr. S. Goding, of Auburn, Me., has lost his wife and six children by consumption in less than three years.

An Iowa hog killed a horse a few nights ago, catching him by the ham, bringing him to the floor, and tearing him with his teeth.

By a careful reading of our exchanges, we have ascertained that Oakland, Cal., has been carried by the Republicans. What is New-Hampshire compared with Oakland?

A San Francisco Judge has dismissed a complaint against a man accused of stealing one goose, solely because the word was spelled "gose."

The coroner's jury in the case of Mr. F. W. Perkins, who was found dead in his office in New-Orleans, cannot agree, standing three for a verdict of murder, and two for suicide.

The man in Nantucket, Mass., who "looked like Forrester," has been discharged from arrest, there being no evidence on which to hold him as the murderer of Mr. Nathan.

The Louisville *Commercial* seeks to improve upon "Virtue is its own reward," by saying that "Not *for* doing, but *in* doing our duty, there is great reward."

The Wisconsin Legislature is investigating charges of bribery against some of its members, in connection with a Chippewa River Improvement bill. Both friends and opponents of the bill are involved.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* predicts that the Summer travel will be unusually brisk among the Southern people this year—the favorite tour being to Europe, Canada, or the northern portions of the United States.

It is noted as a singular fact that Hon. James G. Blaine and Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, the rival candidates for Speaker of the present House, are both natives of the town of Washington, Penn.

A ship, recently arrived at San Francisco from Rio Janeiro, brought a live guanaco. In support of a popular superstition, the Captain of the vessel reports that during the voyage of 150 days the animal did not drink a drop of water.

In 1865 the Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut published a long address bitterly opposing negro suffrage. In the present campaign the Republican papers are making political capital for their own party by republishing it.

Rev. Dr. Loomis, of this City, is now in New-Orleans, endeavoring to organize a Seaman's Friend Society, auxiliary to the American Society. The Legislature has appropriated $15,000 for the purpose. He has recently visited Galveston, with gratifying results.

A scene for a painter was that in the Senate Chamber—Sumner patting Pendleton tenderly on the back, and then, throwing his arm over his shoulder, leading him lovingly to a seat next his own, and entering into a pleasant, confidential and interesting tête-à-tête.

One of the six colonists from San Francisco who recently went to Magdalena Bay and, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, returned sadly disappointed, has written a note to the *Alta* asserting that the account of their experiences published in the *Bulletin* was a string of lies and misrepresentations.

The Rochester *Express* is in error. The Democratic Senate just elected in New-Hampshire does not hold over until 1873, when Mr. Patterson's successor as United States Senator is to be chosen. New-Hampshire elects all the members of both branches of its Legislature annually, and, like its Governor, they serve one year only.

A grave-stone cutter in Maine, who heard that an acquaintance had lost his wife, hastened to condole with him and to obtain, if possible, an order. The brevet widower, however, repelled him with scorn and indignation, saying that the fellow who had run off with his wife might buy a grave-stone when it was needed; he certainly should not.

One of the candidates in Concord, N. H., believing he was elected, told an ale-dealer on Tuesday night to treat everybody who came in during the evening at his expense; and went home. The announcement of the result showed unexpectedly that he was beaten by seven votes. His successful opponent generously offered to foot the bill.

San Francisco was very much gratified when it was included in the number of storm-signaling localities. The *Bulletin* mentions, as an illustration of the practical correctness of the weather reports, that a telegram forecasting a storm east of the Sierra, which was forwarded to San Francisco, was overtaken by the storm it predicted, and delayed one day by disturbances of the wires.

A temperance lecture in Rome, N. Y., was abruptly ended, on Tuesday night, by a panic, caused through a belief that the building was on fire. Escaping gas had ignited in the basement, and the light shone out very brightly through the windows, giving rise to the alarm. The gas was turned off, and the flames thus extinguished, but the audience could not be persuaded to return.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is pleased at the result of the election in New-Hampshire, but admits that it is not disposed, as yet, to join with some of its contemporaries in looking upon the State as permanently redeemed from Radical rule. It was, it says, by the turn of a few votes only that the Democrats were successful, and it regards that success rather in the light of a hopeful presage, than as decisive of what the result will be in the Presidential election of next year.

Senator Brownlow has published a card in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, defending himself against certain charges contained in a pamphlet written and circulated by John Baxter, whom he denounces as "an overbearing, insolent bully," and who, he asserts, is indebted to him for his escape from the gallows, or at least from languishing in chains in a military prison, in punishment for his offer during the rebellion to "take a *bribe* from Jeff. Davis of half a million of money to come North in the garb of a Union man and buy up the Press, and get up a fire in the rear against the Federal army."

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* tells how it thinks the thing was done in the Granite State thus: "The Democratic campaign was managed with masterly ability and 'eternal vigilance.' Everything for the cause, and nothing for men, was the motto. Nominations were not sought by the nominees, but candidates were selected with regard to fitness to win. The Committee was organized and aided by the best Democratic brains in the State, and they worked with prudence, forecast, and untiring industry. They were harmonious, kept their own counsels, and blinded Republicans by lack of meetings and demonstrations. They methodized everything, did not try to do impossibilities, and traded their way through the State with the shrewdness of pool-sellers. They did not try to win by browbeating or hard words, but went on the principle of catching more flies with molasses than vinegar."

### Children's Aid Society—Monthly Report.

At the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Children's Aid Society, Wm. A. Booth, Esq., in the chair, C. L. Brace, Secretary, the following report of the work for the month was received:

The daily attendance at the industrial schools was 2,966; 288 persons had been provided with homes and employment, and two companies, 132 persons, had been sent West.

At the Newsboys' Lodging-house, the average attendance had been 158; 45 boys had been provided with places; 5,268 meals and 4,386 lodgings had been furnished.

The Girls' Lodging-house furnished 715 lodgings and 1,968 meals; 36 girls were provided with places and 12 were taught to operate on sewing-machines.

The Eleventh Ward Lodging-house furnished 1,226 lodgings and 1,390 meals.

The Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house averaged 161 lodgers each night; 3,888 lodgings and 2,710 meals were given, and 6 boys were provided with places.

The Rivington-street Lodging-house found places for 8 boys, furnished 11,508 lodgings and 13,245 meals. The nightly average was 87.

The Committee reported that the total amount, $25,000, for the purchasing of a building for a Girls' Lodging-house had been subscribed, and that negotiations for a building in St. Mark's place had been opened.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Obligations of American Science to France.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

On Sunday last, March 12, collections, by previous appointment, were taken up in many of our churches for the suffering poor among the French. Permit me to suggest that, on some day in the coming week, say Thursday, March 23, collections be taken up, for the same benevolent purpose, in our colleges and high schools throughout the country. American science is more—I might almost say solely—indebted to France than to any other country in the world for its present high position. Our national Military Academy owes everything to this source, and its graduates have diffused its teachings throughout every State of the Union.

Our Government, in sending out its war ships, freighted with the contributions of our private citizens, has given its mite for long-passed benefits received from France. Would it not be a graceful act for our young votaries of science to make some acknowledgment, however slight, on such an occasion, for what American science owes to the labors of the able men of that now poverty and sorrow-stricken land?

Very respectfully yours, D. H. MAHAN.

West Point, Wednesday, March 15, 1871.

### Corruption Among Republicans.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

If we remember aright, some twenty or more Republicans, members of Assembly at Albany, voted in favor of "Boss Tweed's" Water and Broadway Widening bills. Among these were three (3) from Oneida County who voted in favor of both these measures. The Utica *Herald*, a leading Republican paper, edited by Hon. E. H. Roberts, just elected to Congress, denounced these schemes of the "Ring" as "swindling jobs,"—but as yet it has failed to utter a word of condemnation, although often called upon so to do, against the complicity of our three members with those "jobs."

There are many here who voted for them who want an account of the reasons and influences which caused them to form an alliance with Tweed, Sweeny & Co.

We want to know on what pretext they excuse themselves for voting to increase the power of political opponents, whose only purpose is to swindle the public for their own pecuniary benefit, and to use the power they acquire for the overthrow of the Republican Party. We also want to know why the *Herald* has kept silence so long, in regard to the votes of these members, in favor of what it denounced as "swindling jobs." The fact is, Mr. Editor, that the political Press is virtually gagged and bribed to silence, among us at least. It will print nothing by way of reprimand as against the conduct of members of its own party, even when they become the tools of the "Tammany Ring" in legislative action.

If editors were debarred from being themselves candidates for office, the "tickle me Billy, and I'll tickle you" principle would not so effectually operate to make them silent when a great wrong is inflicted upon the party and its purity, by men expressly selected because they were believed to be reliable for an honest vote; and when such men deceive all reasonable expectations, they should be held up as unworthy of confidence, unless they do satisfactorily explain their motives and reasons for going over to the enemy. If this were the case, Messrs. Chadwick, Bunce and McDougall would either never have become aiders and abettors of Tammany, or they would have been compelled to answer to their constituents for the criminal abandonment of the trust committed to their care. As to Mr. Chadwick, the writer knows him well; voted for him gladly because he believed him a true man, thoroughly honest and reliable, and now feels that if he cannot be depended upon to avoid the temptation and snares of Tammany, it is almost useless to expect purity anywhere. It may be that his vote can be satisfactorily explained; if so, it would be well for him to reinstate himself, if possible, in the confidence he once enjoyed among the Republicans who voted to send him to Albany.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

### The Patron of St. Patrick.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your allusion to Thomas Fields in your paper of this morning, brings vividly to mind his exploits when a young man, twenty-five years ago. He began the world, as a Peter Funk auctioneer, at No. 180 Pearl-street, in this City. He had the voice of a Stentor even then. The tones of his voice are familiar yet—going, going, gone!

He began with Jesse Cady, so long famous, on pinchbeck watches, corner of Coffee-house-slip and Pearl-street.

What's bred in the bone, &c.

AN OLD MERCHANT,

Who lived opposite twenty-five years ago.

New-York, Thursday, March 16, 1871.

## THE COUNTERFEIT SWINDLE.

### One of the Swindled Complains—Arrest of a Notorious Firm.

Yesterday morning one Malcolm L. Gove, a resident of Seabrook, New-Hampshire, appeared before Superintendent Kelso, at his office No. 300 Mulberry-street, with a sorrowful story of how he had gone for wool and went home shorn. In the quiet seclusion of his rural home he had suddenly had an easy and pleasant road to enormous wealth opened to him by a circular from Owen Brothers, No. 78 Nassau-street, offering to sell him counterfeit treasury notes for a very small sum. Gove hastened at once to this City. He called on the firm, finding it in Room No. 12, third floor, front of No. 78 Nassau-street. He had never in his life met such suave gentlemen as those composing it, and he had never before encountered business men who so literally fulfilled every promise. These gentlemen were delighted to serve him honorably to the extent of their ability, and a bargain was soon concluded. Gove paid over $15 50, and was overjoyed to see one of the firm place in an envelope, bearing his address, $100 in greenbacks, which to his inexperienced eyes, looked as good as the genuine, at which he would have been less surprised had he known the bills were genuine. He reached out his hand to take the parcel, but the admirable prudence of the dealers at the instant stopped him, and the rashness of the act he was about to commit was explained to him. It would never do, they said, to pass this stuff directly from seller to purchaser in the presence of witnesses, however trustful they might be, and they declared the only prudent course to be for him to receive it by express. He assented, and having seen the parcel, as he thought, delivered to a boy to be taken to the express office, he hastened homeward to receive his prize. It came in due time. He opened the envelope only to then first discover that he had been the victim of a common but clever swindle, for the parcels had been dexterously changed before his eyes, and that which he received contained nothing but a few pieces of common brown wrapping paper. Then a fierce desire for satisfaction seized him, and he went to Superintendent Kelso to relate his experience.

That official has every day for months received scores of these circulars returned to him from all parts of the country, and has been patiently waiting an opportunity to bring some of these rascals into the clutches of the law. He seized the one thus presented. Detectives Dusenbury, Walling, Kelso, Dunne and Clapp yesterday made an official visit to the swindling firm, and arrested four men, who gave their names as Edward Haskins, Henry Palmer, John Morgan and Wm. Hinds, together with the vast quantity of circulars and envelopes found in the place. They were taken to Police Head-quarters, and there Haskins and Palmer were recognized by Gove as the men with whom he had dealt. All of the prisoners, as well as the complainant, were locked up to await arraignment, this morning, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court.

### Department of Docks.

At the regular meeting of the Department of Docks, yesterday afternoon, the Auditing Committee reported the state of the finances, showing a cash balance on Feb. 28, of $103,544 09. The expenses during February were $30,683 78. Various repairs and slight alterations of piers were authorized. The Board listened to the views of a gentleman who had given the subject of dock improvements some attention. The principal suggestion he made was that small boats be constructed to traverse the East and Hudson Rivers, and convey passengers from point to point, as is now done on the Thames. The communication was placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

### The General-Order Business—Exceptions Taken by a Correspondent to the Collector's Course.

A correspondent signing himself "A Republican," in a communication of some length, takes exception to Collector Murphy's views of the general-order business as enunciated in the correspondence recently published between him and the agents of the steam-ship lines having docks at Jersey City and Hoboken. The communication states that the Congressional Investigating Committee made a thorough examination of the general-order business during their recent visit, making inquiries of Custom-house officials, merchants and citizens generally—every one that it was supposed could throw light on the matter:

"After a full examination and consideration they came to the conclusion which every honest man who will investigate must come to—that it was a gross and unnecessary wrong on the importing interests of the City. If any improper influence delayed their report till, as you say, the end of the session, it was certainly not from the importing interests that it came. The Collector and those who seek to maintain the evil can probably tell its character. In view of this full investigation, it is a gross imputation on the Committee, unwarranted by the facts, to say that 'the subject did not receive the careful consideration reports of this character should have.'

*Second*—The act quoted, under which Collector Grinnell claimed the right to store general-order goods where he pleased (and behind the precedent then made Collector Murphy shields himself,) says in case of failure or neglect to pay duties within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the goods, &c., shall be deposited in the public stores, or in other stores, to be agreed upon by the Collector and the importer, owner or consignee, to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of April 20, 1818, and therefore.

*Third*—All the buncombe about the Collector giving bonds, and liable for neglect of duty, and that if the Secretary of the Treasury should direct him to act contrary to any statutory provision he would be absolved from his obligation, is out of place. No one asks him to do anything of the kind. He is asked simply to restore the plan in vogue prior to the advent of Collector Grinnell, and thus abate to some extent the extortion of $1 75 on each case of goods imported.

*Fourth*—The owners of the warehouses at Jersey City and Hoboken offer easy facility for increasing the security which the Collector may devise, and when your readers know the fact, that never has any loss occurred to the Government or the owners in the storage of goods in these warehouses in the past, they will appreciate the remarkable care of Collector Murphy, which can only be satisfied with an actual turning over of the warehouses to the Collector's friends, that the same extortions may be practiced there as on this side — the present owners never having made any charge when goods were removed within two days. The character of the security which exonerates the Collector in such cases is found in the statute referred to, (act April 20, 1818, 1st sec.,) which requires that the storehouses shall be jointly under charge of owner and Custom-house officers, with separate Custom-house locks, the owner paying the expense of as many officers as may be necessary, besides giving bonds to the Collector for the safe keeping of the goods intrusted to his care. All this the warehouse-men offer to do, and there is no preclusion of any class of persons from keeping such warehouses. The insinuation of Collector Murphy to the contrary, in his answer to these gentlemen, saying, 'when Congress shall give the custody of goods on which duties are not paid to foreign steam-ship companies and relieve me from personal responsibility, I shall cheerfully assist you, &c., &c.,' and his subsequent conclusions therefrom, is a piece of special pleading worthy of a Tombs pettifogger.

### The Riparian Question in New-Jersey.

The question as to the ownership of land under water in the State of New-Jersey will probably come before the United States Supreme Court at an early day. The Court of Errors and Appeals of that State recently decided that the Riparian laws of 1864 and 1869 were legal, and that the shore owner had no rights of property, of fishery, of dockage, of bathing, or any other right over the stranger who did not own any shore front. The Court held that not one of the privileges in the water which are ascribed to him emanate from his ownership of the land. If compensation be made for damages, it is a mere gratuity, for the riparian proprietor cannot claim such redress as a matter of right. This ends all hope for the shore-owners before any Court in New-Jersey. The Chancellor and a minority of the above Court held a different opinion, that the riparian owners had a right to wharf out from the lands on tide waters over the shore, in front, and was a right of property, and cannot be taken away by general or special legislation, except for public use and upon compensation. But this being a minority report was not declared law.

The Supreme Court of the United States, however, in a case from Milwaukee, practically set aside this decision by unanimously declaring that the riparian proprietor had a right to wharf out to navigable water, although his deed limited him to the bank of a navigable stream, river, bay, or arm of the sea. That this right is property, and cannot be taken except for public use and upon compensation. That it cannot be capriciously or arbitrarily destroyed. That artificial and imaginary lines for solid filling and pier lines are unlawful. That the decision of the State Courts will be set aside when they conflict with the opinions of the Court in this class of cases.

In the New-Jersey Legislature, last week, a bill to repeal the Riparian acts was defeated. Mr. Nixes, of Morris County, a practicing lawyer in this city, opposed the bill, and said that from no commission ever formed in that or any other State, has flowed such a stream of good to the public and the State as from the Riparian Commission. The sum of $1,000,000 paid into the State Treasury at a collecting expense of only $21,000 is proof of this assertion. Mr. Patterson, of Monmouth, another lawyer, and formerly Speaker of the Assembly, was in favor of laying over the bill for the opinion of those better acquainted with the question of riparian rights. If, however, the introducers of the repeal bill urged its present passage he would vote to kill it. The Supreme Court was the best place for any legal opinion or judgment on the merits of this question.

A Mr. Benjamin Dutton, of Newburyport, Mass., who is the owner of riparian lands in Hudson County, proposes to test the case. A notice had been served upon him in November last, according to the act of 1869, by Mr. Wm. Poe, of Jersey City, that at the expiration of the six months he should apply to the State Riparian Commissioners for the lands under water in front of his upland. Mr. Dutton will then enjoin the Commissioners in the United States Courts from selling his lands under water. Mr. Dutton, it is stated, is also preparing under the United States law to fill his wharf out to the deep waters of the New-York Bay, and has the materials ready to commence operations as soon as the weather permits, and if the Commissioners interfere with him he will settle the matter in the Court. Eminent counsel are retained to defend Mr. Dutton. Much interest is manifested as to the result of this case, as it involves the title to millions of dollars of property, the State having already received $1,000,000 of revenue from that source. As a large number of New-York residents are owners of these shore fronts, the question assumes an importance outside of the limits of the State.

### The Taylor Will—An Appeal From the Surrogate's Decision.

The decree in the Taylor will case declaring the will genuine and admitting the same to probate, was yesterday formally entered by Surrogate Hutchings. The decree is in the usual legal form, but in regard to the expenses of the litigation the following clause is added: "All questions of costs and allowances are hereby reserved until the further order of this Court." As soon as the decree had been settled, Mr. Wm. Brighton, proctor for David R. Jaques, Esq., special guardian for Mrs. Kate E. Howland, the contestant, filed a notice of appeal, taking exception to all the matters contained in the decree, except the clause relating to costs and allowances. The appeal will probably be heard by the Supreme Court in May next.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As anticipated, the Exchange was crowded yesterday, (March 16,) with speculators and others operating in real estate, and the business transacted was important. The main attraction was, of course, the auction sale conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., embracing the disposition of property belonging to the estate of D. B. Fearing, deceased, sold by order of the trustees under his will. The schedule of sale comprised a large variety of real estate, among which were some of as choice pieces in regard to location and other advantages as could possibly be purchased at either private or public sale. As a natural consequence many were attracted to the Exchange from curiosity, while others, as the result proved, were there for the purpose of investment. At the opening of the auction, Mr. Muller stated that all the property offered would be absolutely sold without reserve, and this pledge was fully carried out. As to prices obtained some curious features were presented, the principal of which was that while unimproved up-town lots brought higher figures than were expected, business property down-town gave evidence of a depreciation in values. The sale itself, however, in the aggregate was a complete success, the result fully meeting the expectation of those directly interested and reflecting credit upon the auctioneers having the matter in charge, while to the real estate public it furnished renewed evidence that the market is as yet really strong, and that first-class property, when fairly offered, can be disposed of at fair figures. At the Fearing sale, property to the value of $489,850 was sold. For the detail of the auction reference is made to the recapitulation of the day's business annexed, time and space forbidding a more extended reference at this time. The names of purchasers, rental of buildings, and the first bid made on the large prices in each instance, are also appended. The property on Fifth-avenue and Sixty-first-street reported as sold to Mr. Ludlow, was purchased by him for Chas. L. Anthony, Esq., of the firm of Anthony, Hall & Co. At the close of the Fearing auction Mr. Muller disposed of a three-story brown-stone house and lot, located on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, for $47,000, the purchaser being Mr. Charles E. Barnard. The price was considered a very good one.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure under the direction of Robert Sutherland, Esq., referee, sold a lot, with the improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $16,000. The buyer was Mr. Arthur J. Scandlin.

V. K. Stevenson & Son, E. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Thos. Lawrence, referee, sold the country residence of the late Robert Swift Livingston, deceased, on the Hudson River, near Barrytown, in Dutchess County, and known as "Almont." The estate comprises a farm of 400 acres, upon which is a large mansion, surrounded with grounds handsomely laid out, together with other attractions incident to a place of this description. The first bid made was $30,000, from which figures the price advanced to $45,500, and at this sum the property was purchased by R. S. Livingston, one of the heirs to the same. An unsuccessful bid of $45,000 was made before the consummation of the sale by Mr. Douglas Merritt, of Irvington.

The only other sale attempted during the day was one by D. M. Seaman, who at public auction offered a three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 20 Garden-street, Brooklyn, between State and Joralemon streets. The lot is 25 by 89, and the property was nominally sold for $12,550 to E. C. Jones. No further business was transacted except an adjournment by E. H. Ludlow, until the 23d inst., of the legal sale under the direction of John P. Crady, Esq., referee of the property on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway. This sale has heretofore been adjourned a large number of times, but as stated by the auctioneer, it is expected to be consummated on the day now named.

At the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the attendance was also larger, and a number of sales, legal and otherwise, were made under the direction of J. Cole, auctioneer. A full report of those effected will be found in the summary below.

V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, report the private sale by Cornelius O'Reilly, builder, of the brown-stone house and lot known as No. 19 West Fifty-third-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $57,000. The house is 25 by 57, and the lot 25 by 100 feet.

D. M. Seaman, No. 14 Pine-street, reports having recently sold the premises Nos. 550 and 552 West Twenty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, comprising a lot 50 by 98.9, upon which are erected two three-story brick factory buildings, front and rear respectively. The property was sold for $18,000.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following property at private sale at the prices annexed: Three lots on south-east corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-sixth-street, 25.2 by 88 each. Also, one lot on the west side of the Boulevard, 81 feet north of Ninety-fifth-street, 25.2 by 100 feet. Also, one lot running through from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth streets, 25 by 100.8½ each, 100 feet west of the Boulevard. Also, six and one-half lots on the west side of the Boulevard, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, 25.2 by 100 each. Also, one lot on the rear, south side of Ninety-fifth-street, 25 by 162. All sold for $90,000.

Hamilton & Wallis, No. 9 Nassau-street, report the following sales at Orange, N. J.: House and lot, 70 by 200, High-street, $15,250; house and lot, 50 by 115, Halsted-place, $6,500; house and furniture, at Montrose, $9,800; lot, 50 by 180, on Essex-street, $3,500; lot, 50 by 150, on Essex-street, $3,500; lot, 100 by 380, on Highland-avenue, $4,000.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, with commendable enterprise have established a branch of the Pine-street office at No. 38 East Seventeenth-street, north side of Union-square, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue. This move will be appreciated by the many customers of the House, furnishing, as it does, to those desirous of information in regard to the rental of houses, facilities for acquiring the same without a visit to Pine-street.

For today several legal sales are advertised to take place at the Exchange, all of which were noticed in this column on Monday. The following is in detail a recapitulation of the business transactions of yesterday:

### Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 16.

NEW-YORK.

*By Muller, Wilkins & Co.*

*(Trustees' sale of the Fearing Estate.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-story and attic French-roof brick house and lot No. 73 5th-av., n. e. corner of 15th-st.; house 25.6x about 65, lot 25.6x100; first bid, $100,000; purchaser, Thomas J. Owen | $117,500 |
| 2-story brick stable and lot, n. s. of East 15th-st., 100 ft. East of 5th-av., in rear of above; lot 25x100.3; first bid, $17,000; purchaser, Mr. Owen | 24,500 |
| 5-story brick store and lot No. 93 Reade-st., s. e. corner Church-st.; lot 25x50; rental, $4,250 per year; first bid $24,000; purchaser, E. B. Jones | 34,500 |
| 5-story marble store and lot No. 9 Dey-st., s. s. 152.1 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 23.6x[illegible]; store 23.6 x76.10; rental $6,100 per year, first bid $30,000; purchaser, Wm. Lalor | 38,100 |
| 4-story brick store and lot No. 81 Fulton-st., n. w. corner of Gold-st., and 5-story brick store and lot No. 55 Gold-st., w. s., in rear of above, sold in one parcel. lots together 26.6x30.2x25.6x80.3, rental $7,000 per year. first bid $25,000; purchaser, Mahlon Sands | 54,000 |
| 1-story brick houses and lots Nos. 27 and 29 Gold-st., n. w. corner of Ann-st., sold together, lots together 40.5x77.7x30.10x26.3, rental $3,800 per year, first bid $15,000; purchaser, Mr. Sands | 27,000 |
| 1 lot, n. e. corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., 25.5x100, first bid $40,000, purchaser E. H. Ludlow | 50,000 |
| 1 lot, n. s. 61st-st., adjoining above, 25x100, first bid $20,000, same buyer | 40,000 |
| 1 lot, n. s. 61st-st., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., in rear of above, 25x100.5, first bid $15,000, same buyer | 24,500 |
| 1 lot, n. s. 61st-st., adjoining above, same size, first bid same and same purchaser | 20,500 |
| 1 lot, n. w. corner 9th-av. and 92d-st., 25.8x100; purchaser, E. P. Fairchild | 6,000 |
| 1 lot w. s. 9th-av., adjoining above, 25x100; purchaser, S. Cohen | 4,350 |
| 2 lots w. s. 9th-av., adjoining above, each 25x100; purchaser, Mr. Cohen, $4,250 each | 8,500 |
| Plot of ground (8 lots) n. w. corner 10th-av. and 93d-st., sold by the plot, and all purchased by Robert Irven; plot 112.7x164.5x122.6x170.1 | 26,450 |

*Sold on Another Account.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-story, French-roof, brick house and lot, n. w. corner Madison-av. and 44th-street, house 23x60, lot 23x85.5, first bid $35,000; purchaser, Charles E. Barnard | $47,000 |

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-story brick house and lot, s. s. of 36th-st., 120 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 20x98.9 | $16,000 |

BARRYTOWN, DUTCHESS COUNTY.

*By V. K. Stevenson & Co.—E. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Country-seat, known as "Almont," together with 400 acres of land | $45,500 |

### Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 16.

BROOKLYN.

*By J. Cole, Auctioneer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 2-story brick houses and lot Nos. 41 and 43 Fulton-st. and No. 7 James-st., 117.7 ft. s. of Front-st., lot 22.7 by 111.11, B. G. Shaw | $21,000 |
| 4-story brick house and lot No. 222 Atlantic-av., 212 ft. w. of Grand-av., lot 25 by 100, B. C. Holden | 8,200 |
| 4-story brick house and lot No. 221, adjoining the above, lot 25 by 100, same buyer | 4,700 |
| 4-story brick house and lot No. 919, adjoining above, lot 25 by 100, same buyer | 8,100 |
| 3-story brick house and lot No. 361 Bridge-st., 105 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., lot 24 by 100.5 | 12,800 |
| 2-story frame house and 2 lots No. 528 Flushing-av., 75.2 ft. s. Nostrand-av., each lot 25 by 100, Wurts | 3,800 |
| 3-story brick building and lot No. 180 Smith-st., n. w. corner Warren-st., lot 25x55; Jacob Ahern | 12,000 |
| Stable and lot n. s. Warren-st., in the rear of above, lot 20x75; H. H. Wilson | 3,400 |

*Supreme Court Sales.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House and lot n. s. Lafayette-av., 84 ft. w. of Read-av., lot 16x100; Bernard Marks | 2,700 |
| House and lot n. e. corner Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., lot 25x100; Robert Merchant | 6,500 |
| House and lot s. s. Bergen-st., 426.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., lot 20x100; plaintiff in suit | 2,950 |
| 2-story frame house and lot s. s. Skillman-st., 175 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., lot 25x100; plaintiff | 2,250 |
| 3 lots and improvements w. s. Rogers-av., 75 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 75x100; plaintiff in suit | 4,500 |

*Executor's Sale.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-story brick house and 2 lots, No. 382 3d-st., running through to 4th-st., each lot 22x95; W. H. Chester | 12,150 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

THORNTON N. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 712 Broadway, offers for let or lease: The store and dwelling at north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (No. 76 6th-av.) Store and dwelling No. 294 Water-st., will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 224 East 31st-st., with all modern improvements and in complete order. For further particulars, apply to the owner, MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, No. 727 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME brown-stone house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with the carpets and chandeliers; house has extension, just finished for dentist's use; in fine order; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO. No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—VERY LARGE FULL front four-story stone, 28x65x100; a good central location, and the cheapest large house offered in New-York for so good a location; to close an estate. HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,293 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 108 feet front by 48 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 6 College-place.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 21 East 39th-st., built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—A COLUMBIA COLLEGE lease, 25 by 100.5, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st.; excavated, sewer pipe. JOHN B. COLES, 54 William-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

On 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price, $85,000; or with elegant furniture for $110,000.

ALSO,

To rent on Madison-av., a superior furnished house at $[illegible],000 per month.

ALSO,

On 5th-av., below 50th-st., a superior house.

ALSO,

A corner property on a ground rent.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 182 GRAND-ST. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone residence in 56th-st., width 100, in 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location unsurpassed; well built and in thorough repair; with or without furniture; owner about leaving for Europe. For particulars address Box No. 1,316 New-York Post-office.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19, will contain AN ORIGINAL STORY written for this paper, and several SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, ON the hill, one block from Ormond-place Congregational Church, from which Dr. H. M. Scudder, of California, has accepted a call, a fine three-story high stoop and basement house, 20x40, with extension 12x16, in complete order and condition, lot 20x100; all improvements; will be sold cheap as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 57 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, or of the owner at Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN MANUFACTURING property for sale low or to lease on favorable terms; near ferry; large plot; substantial building; very desirable. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-AV. Boulevard for $4,500; eight rooms; perfect order; all modern improvements; terms easy. H. OLDFIELD, owner, 188 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

| | |
|---|---|
| BAYONNE, | FANWOOD, |
| BERGEN POINT, | PLAINFIELD, |
| ELIZABETH, | DUNNELLEN, |
| ROSELLE, | SOMERVILLE, |
| WESTFIELD, | CLINTON. |

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AT WEST PARK, OPPOSITE HYDE PARK, the place known as MALVERN HALL; brick mansion, 40x40; house first-class, hard wood finished, piazza on two sides; all the conveniences and comforts of a City house; twenty-six acres in lawn about the house, fruit in abundance, two or three apple orchards; fine barn and all out-buildings complete; farmer's house, &c., on the place; all this, including 400 or 500 acres of land for $35,000 on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, ORANGE, N. J., one mile from three depots, containing eighteen handsome rooms; piazzas on three sides, cupola, &c.; excellent barn accommodations, buildings nearly new, in perfect order; magnificent view of Orange Mountain; five acres, (which can be subdivided, if required,) highly improved, overlooking one of the prettiest lakes in the State; abundant fruit, shade. Will take a small place in exchange in part payment. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR Brooklyn house and lot, a first-class residence on one of the finest avenues in Elizabeth, N. J. The lot is 50x200; a stylish, new double house in perfect order; two stories, Mansard roof, tower and wide piazza; thirteen rooms and private stair; furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, two water-closets, stationary washstands and tubs; terms very easy. For particulars and to see a photograph of the place, apply to the owner, No. 13 Moore-st., Room No. 25 New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Sing Sing, most beautifully located on a commanding ridge, with extended views of the Hudson River and surrounding country; eight acres of fine land, beautiful lawn planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs; buildings all new and in perfect order; hot and cold water bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

$5,000.—NEW TWO-STORY AND attic villa at Rahway, seven minutes from depot, very desirable country residence; well, graperies, fruit-trees, &c.; lot, 57.6x175; $3,000 may remain on mortgage. Also, splendid building sites on finest avenue in the town, on liberal terms, farm of thirty-one acres and one of fifty-five acres, few minutes from depot, large prospective value, can be bought cheap. Apply to GEO. MAHON & SON, No. 48 Pine-st.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE ON THE sea-shore, and not far from the depot, a valuable property, containing about sixty acres of upland, together with house, stable, &c.; a favorable opportunity for a gentleman to obtain a Summer residence on the sea-shore at a small expense. Others, well located, for sale at $3,500, $6,000 and $20,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A handsome two-story and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy; modern improvements; eleven rooms. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 164 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES AT BAY Side, L. I., part of the estate of the late S. T. Nicoll, 24 acres of land in parcels of 12 acres; finely located, overlooking Long Island Sound and Little Neck Bay. Apply to NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York or to Mrs. S. F. Nicoll on the premises.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A handsome two-story French-roof house, nine rooms, good cellar; lot 40 by 150. Also a fine two-story house, eight rooms, good cellar; lot 47 by 200; possession on 1st of April. Apply to W. O. SHIPMAN, No. 267 Broadway.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country-seat and farm of 134 acres, in every way very desirable; residence, with 50 or 100 acres if desired. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I. —A fine residence on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; size of lot 50x200; house contains eight bedrooms; price, $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE; PRICE, $6,500; forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement, furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 49 Park-row, Room No. 5.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eight minutes' walk from depot, a house containing eight rooms, good garret and cellar, gas throughout, well and rain water in the kitchen; price, $8,500; terms easy. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING & COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or to Mr. BROOKFIELD, No. 31 Cedar-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, villa sites, one to ten acres; college and country seats. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, New-York.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. APPLY AT TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT

In the Gilsey Building, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Three rooms front, rent $1,000.

One room, rent $400.

Two offices in rear, rent $[illegible].

Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SOUTHERLY HALF OF the first floor of the new bank building corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st. (18x100) particularly suited for a Bank or Insurance Company. Apply to the German Uptown Savings Bank, No. 981 Third-av., or to ISADOR LEVINGER, No. 221 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE 386 Broome-st., near Mulberry-st.; good stand for the saloon and boarding-house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 304 Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (30x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE; ALSO, LOFTS, LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, No. 49, store, $2,200; small loft, $250; first loft, No. 47, $1,300; second, $700; No. 45, small loft, $200. Inquire in store No. 49, or of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET AT NO. 205 BROADWAY, one door below Fulton-st., and at No. 184 Fulton-st., one door west of Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 34[illegible] 6th-av. [illegible] R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 30 White-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.

I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x45, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn. F. P. THOMPSON, National Currency Bank, New-York.

NO. 664, LITTLE HOUSE.

Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone, furnished, A1 neighborhood, to let from May or June till October figures very low. Beekman Hill, No. 232½ East 50th-st.

TO LET—CLINTON, N. J., AN ATTRACTIVE country-seat, completely furnished; situated three-quarters of a mile from the station, on an elevation commanding fine views, two hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; thirteen very large rooms; hall 12x60; three acres, fine shade, garden and fruit, stable and coach-house; $175 a month for the Summer, including use of horse and carriage. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE —Four-story and basement brown stone, high stoop; 25 feet wide; fully furnished, including piano and billiard-table; will be rented from May 1 to a strictly private family; location on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $4,500. Address, with real name, Box No. 4,657 Post-office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, one of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers, a first-class double house; fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c., with several acres of ground. For particulars apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to Messrs. FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A fully-furnished residence on the front terrace, near the landing. Also a fine residence on the Clove road, about twenty minutes' walk of the West Brighton landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

NO. 100 WEST 39TH-ST.—TO LET—The second floor of a three-story house, consisting of sitting-room, bedroom, and kitchen, all furnished complete for light house-keeping. The house strictly private; only three persons in the house.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a pleasantly-situated furnished cottage, for the summer or year; five minutes' walk from depot; stable for two horses. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, ONE ROOM ON third and a large back basement in house No. 203 East 29th-st., to a small American family; with all improvements; to be seen after 11 o'clock; rent moderate.

AT FORT WASHINGTON—A HANDsome house with extensive grounds and good stable, commanding a splendid Hudson River view, within three minutes' walk of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, in New-Jersey, at all prices, by the season and for the year. A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM THE 1ST of May, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 121 West 22d-st. R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO LET—One mile from Port Richmond landing; modern built house and out-buildings, with 100 acres of land. J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

YONKERS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A large number of houses unfurnished or furnished, of all descriptions and prices. YOUMANS, Agent, No. 47 Dock-st., Yonkers.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU, corner Pine, make specialty of ORANGE, N. J., houses to rent unfurnished, furnished. For sale on easy terms at $6,500.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with all improvements, No. 407 East 84th-st., rent, $800; location good. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 49 Park-row, Room 5.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRENCH AT-tic and basement brickhouse on Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., corner of 141st-st.; rent $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, NO. 342 6TH-AV. Apply on the premises, or to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE A nicely-furnished room, without board; locality below 20th-st.; price not to exceed $24 per month. Address F. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—A small house suitable for a private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. —JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 208 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 130 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1848, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 507, of Conveyances at page 22. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court. Dated Feb. 22, 1871. JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 2½ P. M., on the premises:

Executor's sale, at auction, of an attractive residence on Waverley-st., and two neat cottages on Prospect-st., Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, N. J., being the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased. The dwelling contains eleven rooms and improvements, and the grounds comprise seven City lots, well laid out; abundance of fruit; fine view of New-York and vicinity. The cottages contain seven rooms each, and have full lots. Horse-cars to Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass every ten minutes, and in every way the property is most desirably situated. For maps apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 WEST 54TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The very desirable three-story and basement frame dwelling, (filled in with brick,) known as No. 38 West 54th-st. south side, 410 feet west of 5th-av.; house in perfect order, recently painted and papered throughout, contains gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; lot 25x100.5 feet; possession on delivery of the deed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, SITUATED ON 2D-AV., AND 28TH, 30TH, 31ST, 32TH, 64TH, 75TH AND 76TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, executors of Robert Orr, deceased:

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The lot of land, with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on the rear, situated on the south side of 28th-st., 341.10 feet west of 7th-av., and known as No. 219 (old No. [illegible]).

WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Two-story brick houses, situated on north side of West 30th-st., 274.11 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 535, 537 and 539; leased from estate of Cornelius Ray, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1871, at an annual ground rent of $137 50 each lot, and taxes and assessments.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three-story and basement brick dwelling, south side of East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as No. 218.

SECOND-AVENUE.—Two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the south-west corner of 2d-av. and 30th-st., known as Nos. 457 and 459 2d-av.

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three three-story brick houses and lots on south side of East 36th-st., adjoining the last described premises, on the rear, and known as Nos. 236, 240 and 242 East 30th-st. (old Nos. 160, 162 and 164.)

SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot, north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 1st-av.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 150 feet east of Avenue A.

SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on the most westerly lot is a frame dwelling-house.

SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots, north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

P. W. TURNEY, ELIZABETH ORR, JOSEPH ORR.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19, will contain AN ORIGINAL STORY written for this paper, and several SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE. ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT ON TODT HILL, S. I., RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. NEWMAN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF WM. H. NEWMAN, ESQ.,

situated on Todt Hill, S. I., three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and ten minutes' walk from Garretson's Station, Staten Island Railroad. The house is 50 by 40 feet, substantially built; contains library, 20 by 25 feet, dining-room, 18 by 25 feet, drawing-room, 20 by 25 feet, butler's pantry, nine sleeping-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas and modern improvements.

Large and commodious stable, six stalls and one box-stall. Gardener's house complete order.

Grounds consist of twelve acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, filled with the choicest fruits and flowers. Commands magnificent views of the ocean, Sandy Hook, Narrows, &c. For maps, full particulars and terms of sale, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE, situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19, will contain AN ORIGINAL STORY written for this paper, and several SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held on Feb. 9, 1871, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. JOHN R. BRADY, President.

JAMES STUART, First Vice-President.

EDWARD BOYLE, Second Vice-President.

WM. WHITESIDE, Treasurer.

WM. WATSON, Almoner.

R. J. HOGUET, Secretary.

The eighty-seventh anniversary dinner will take place at the Hoffman House on the 17th inst., at 6 P. M. EDWARD BOYLE, Chairman.

DINNER COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES REID, | ALFRED ROE, |
| I. A. WHELAN, | DENNIS O. DONOGHUE. |

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 18 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 289 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhea, Sedentary Life, Excess, [illegible] Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"Curtis on Manhood" should be read by the young for the instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

## MACHINERY.

FAIRBAIRN, KENNEDY & NAYLOR, MACHINISTS AND TOOL-MAKERS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Mr. JOHN STEVENS, representative of the above firm, will be glad to give particulars and prices of machinery for the preparing and spinning of JUTE, HEMP, FLAX, TOW OR WASTE SILK, and of ENGINEERS' GENERAL TOOLS.

Address Post-office Box No. 4,386.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—CAPITAL WANTED BY an experienced party to carry on a branch of trade in an article paying a very large profit. A special or general partner with the above amount can make liberal terms. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 438 West 26th-st., New-York.

ESCULAPIAN.—DR. NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., will sell a valuable medical stand and property to any competent physician.

## PERSONAL.

REWARD OF $1,000—GAVIN MALTMAN, native of Fifeshire, Scotland, born in 1795, heir to property, is known to have resided, in 1854, at Shediac and Richibucto, New-Brunswick. Any one who can give reliable evidence of his decease, after that period, is requested to communicate with THOMAS IRELAND, Accountant, Edinburgh.

## MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 28 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22 | Tarifa, Saturday, Mar. 18
Abyssinia, Wed., Mar. 29 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Samaria, Saturday, April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold. Return Tickets, $250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return Tickets, $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS**

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Europa ... Sat., Mar. 18 | Australia ... Sat., April 8
India ... Sat., Mar. 25 | Anglia ... Sat., April 15
Columbia ... Sat., April 1 | Britannia ... Sat., April 22

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) ... Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
Cabin ... $80 | Steerage ... $30
To London ... 85 | To London ... 35
To Paris ... 90 | To Paris ... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, March 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green ... March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard ... April 19, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray ... April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, April 26, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. ST. LAURENT, Lemarie ... SATURDAY, March 2[illegible]. For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**THE SUNDAY EDITION**
of the
**DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19,**
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SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,**
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 22, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer Sacramento, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Manzanillo, Punta Arenas, San José, Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal.—also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will follow, and sail March 29.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice ... March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards (via Nassau) Apr. 6
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 25. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees of cargo ex bark *Bostsia*, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that the remainder of the cargo saved has been brought up from the beach, and stored in Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress-st., Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same. Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned, without delay, for an order for their goods. LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., for agents of bark *Bostsia*.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum ... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier ... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Thursday, April 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## FINANCIAL.

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,**
NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
**Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,**

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,800,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the state, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Ex-Gov. Holley, Geo. M. Bartholomew, Esq., and James Goodwin, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

**FOR SALE.**
CHOICE
**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,**
PAYING FROM
**10 TO 12 PER CENT.,**
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

**VERMILYE & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**V. K. STEVENSON & SON**
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the First Mortgage eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railway Company.
THREE TIMES SECURED.
1st. By the mortgage on the land.
2d. By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.
3d. By the LARGE AMOUNT of capital invested in the road.

These Bonds can only be INDORSED by the State on the rate of $22,000 per mile, as the road is COMPLETED and fully EQUIPPED. Also FIRST-CLASS WESTERN RAILWAY BONDS, and Southern City and County Securities, &c.

**THE SUNDAY EDITION**
of the
**DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19,**
will contain
**AN ORIGINAL STORY**
written for this paper, and several
SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

**FIELDING & BAILEY,**
No. 65 Wall-st.,
AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW LOAN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW RECEIVED.
W. S. FIELDING. E. S. BAILEY.

**KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, (DENVER EXTENSION.)
WANTED FOR THE SINKING FUND.
$20,000 of the above-named bonds, issue of June 20, 1869, will be purchased at the lowest bidder. Sealed proposals, naming prices flat for the above $20,000, or any part thereof, are requested, and will be opened March 20, at 11 o'clock, at my office in St. Louis. ADOLPHUS MEIER, Trustee.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, Mr. GEORGE W. GILBERT was appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**FIRST MORTGAGE**
**GOLD BONDS,**
OF
**TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES**
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
**EIGHT MILLIONS,**
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
**New-York City with the Great Lakes**
BY THE
**MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.**

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.
$35,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
**Montclair Railway**
OF
**NEW-JERSEY,**
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,**
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
**MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,**
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

**TURNER BROTHERS,**
M. C. Turner, T. G. Turner, T. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
**No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,**
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

**8 PER CENT. INTEREST**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

**AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED**
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock by the amount of $2,000,000, will be held at the offices of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 13, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the election of three Directors for the term of three years, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened for transfers on 4th of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 24 New-st., Room No. 27. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5. WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

LOST.—TWO CERTIFICATES OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD STOCK, one for 100 shares, the other for 49 shares, both registered in the name of Charles C. Thompson. All persons are notified not to negotiate the same, the transfer having been stopped.

Also lost, a detached stock power of attorney, signed in blank by Chas. C. Thompson.

A reward will be paid for the same by UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 7 State-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**National Savings Bank.**
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,870,343 83.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared to stockholders, or their legal representatives, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. Also a Six per Cent. interest Dividend on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax. Also, Thirteen per Cent. in Certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1870. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 16, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM CHOICE breeds of poultry. For price list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 19th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 Times Office.

SUITES OF TWO ROOMS, OR FOUR, to be let, with board, in handsomely-furnished house; bath and closet on floors; hot and cold water in rooms; private table, if desired. Apply at No. 45 East 26th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 250 EAST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, A furnished room and bedroom to two gentlemen, with or without board, in a small private family; a single man preferred; call for a week. Inquire for Mrs. D.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 32 West 12th-st. References required.

## BOARD WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER—ONLY MODERATELY disagreeable and fussy, accustomed to the refinements of life, desires board in a private family whose means will permit them to offer her the comforts of a home at a moderate price; references exchanged. Address U. Y., No. 1,241 Broadway.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED on or before May 1, for wife and three children, four years, two years, three months; partial board for self; good plain living, plenty milk, &c. Address, with full particulars, which must be moderate, MUNSON, Box No. 162 Times Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman, and an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, families', gentlemen's or hotels' washing at her own house; understands fluting and doing up all kinds of linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 140 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, who understands her duties thoroughly, making of salads, taking care of silver, &c.; competent to take a man's place; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 420 6th-av., near 26th-st., fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; understands bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference. Call at No. 234 6th-av., in the millinery establishment, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; good City references. Call at No. 230 West 13th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress, a situation in a private family; is a good operator; can assist with dress-making; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 20 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress who understands fluting and doing up all kinds of linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references as to character and competency. Call or address No. 419 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do general house-work, or chamber-work and washing; references. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at or address No. 322 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; good City reference furnished. Call at No. 125 2d-av., corner 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress by a respectable girl who thoroughly understands her duties; excellent references. Call or address No. 212 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 128 West 24th-st.; ring bell No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Call at No. 210 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing and chamber-work in a private family; City references. Call at No. 57 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBER-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 309 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

**MALES.**

**THE SUNDAY EDITION**
of the
**DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19,**
will contain
**AN ORIGINAL STORY**
written for this paper, and several
SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and laying out of new grounds; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's country-place; can produce the very best reference from last place. Address for three days WILLIAM, at A. Bridgeman & Sons' seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT, A situation as waiter-man; thoroughly understands his business; cares more for a good home than wages; best City references from his last place. Call or address for two days R. M., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, Protestant, married; understands gardening in all its branches, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, by an experienced, practical, married man; had charge of a good place, and giving good satisfaction; good country reference; six years in the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 John-st. F. C.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, single, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; best City references. Address C. G., No. 34½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, having eight years' reference from his last place. Address by mail ARTHUR KELLY, care Babcock Bros. & Co., No. 37 William-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a hotel; head, or ordinary waiter. Address G., No. 34½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; best City reference. Call or address W. B., for two days, No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter who thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; no objection to the country; best City references. Call or address WAITER, No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has the best reference from last employer. Call or address THOMAS McGUINESS, No. 15 East 27th-st., private stable in the yard, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City, reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address A. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; good recommendations can be given. Address J. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Dutch Protestant gardener, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, on a gentleman's place. Address L. W., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a strong, able man, who understands his business; will hire for moderate wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by single man, Scotch; understands the care and management of horses; best of City references. Address A. B., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN the tinsmith business. Address S. D. T., Box No. 217 Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, two in family; one who perfectly understands the management of hot and cold graperies and general gardening; can be highly recommended as a trustworthy and competent gardener; unquestionable reference given. Address T. H., Gardener, Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; only one child; strictly sober and trustworthy; best reference. Address C. C., No. 67 Nassau-st.

## HELP WANTED.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—SHE MUST understand her business thoroughly; City references required. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock on Friday and Saturday at No. 31 East 38th-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. NILSSON.**
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 18, at 1 P. M.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS.
The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK AND SIGNOR BOSONI.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 P. M.
LAST GRAND NILSSON CONCERT.
General admission, $2; reserved seats to the matinee, $1 extra.
Seats for Wednesday's concert $3 and $4, according to location. Can be had at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, March 17,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
MLLE. NILSSON IN THE MESSIAH.

**U. C. HILL—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.**
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 18, 1871.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG,
The eminent American Prima Donna.
Miss PAULINE NININGER and Mr. LEONI, Vocalists.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the Solo Pianist.
Messrs. HESS, BERGNER, BERGMANN, LIESEGANG, HOCH, Instrumentalists.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, including the members of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies.
Herr CARL BERGMANN ... Conductor.
Tickets for sale and seats secured by Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Jordons & Martens, No. 881 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Ruliman, No. 114 Broadway, where circulars containing the particulars of the concert can be had.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
THE GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVALS,
Under the direction of HARLEY NEWCOMB.
Occur this week.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
Artists who assist:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, J. POZNANSKI, Pianist. Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, I. B. POZNANSKI, Violinist. E. C. FISHER, Boston, Organist.
The great chorus, artistically arranged, will present a beautiful living picture. The proceeds are for German and French orphan children.
Reserved seats at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

**GRAND MATINEE.**
SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 2 P. M.,
ASSOCIATION HALL.
JAMES M. WEHLI,
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss SANGER,
Mrs. Dr. AYRES,
Mr. CLARK.
REMMERTZ'S
GRAND CHORUS OF THE EUTERPE SOCIETY,
J. P. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets, fifty cents.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
MISS MARIE KREBS'
TENTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,
SATURDAY, MARCH 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
With the kind assistance of
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI,
Signor A. RANDOLFI,
Signor BUITRAGO, Violinist, and
Mr. L. DACHAUER.
Single tickets with reserved seats, $1 50 each.
Admission tickets, $1.
To be had at the usual places.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**
REHEARSAL FRIDAY, MARCH 17, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEORGE T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER his very interesting lecture, entitled, *Paula, or Illustrating Friendship*, at Apollo Hall, Saturday Afternoon, March 18, 3 o'clock, in aid of the Ladies' Christian Union.
Tickets, $1. For sale at CARLETON'S BOOKSTORE, Madison-square.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily).
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:15, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1870.

## STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 14th ... 1:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 15th, 11:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 16th ... 2:30 P. M. | Friday, 17th ... 3:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 18th ... 2:30 P. M. | Monday, 20th ... 7:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 20th ... 3:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 21st ... 7:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 21st ... 3:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 22d ... 8:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 23d ... 3:30 P. M. | Friday, 24th ... 8:00 A. M. |

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents; berths 50 cents; staterooms $1. Steamers leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB B. LENT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob B. Lent, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1871.
mh3-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Davis, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh10-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEERBURGER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Adelheid Leerburger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. STEVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas C. Stevens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HOLMES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Francis H. Holmes, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York in said district who was on the third day of February, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
m10-law3wF* No. 262 Broadway, New-York City.

## DRY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REmoved to Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, second floor, corner of 13th-st., and is better supplied than ever before with real curiosities, ancient and modern; dress goods and shawls, bronzes, china-ware, Persian-rugs, &c. Merchants and the public generally are invited to call and examine them.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 17,
MARRIED LIFE.
Messrs. GILBERT, FISHER, STODDART, RINGGOLD, LANAGAN, Mesdames BARRY, GERMON, MESTAYER, SEFTON, BLAISDELL.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Brougham's Sparkling Comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Messrs. Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Williamson, Lanagan, Peck, Mesdames Barry, Germon, Mestayer, McCormick.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OURS.
MONDAY—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
WEDNESDAY—(Positively the last time,) MONEY.

It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.

Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

**WALLACK'S.**
MATINEE
MARCH 18,
at 1½ P. M.
Brougham's comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager ... J. E. HAYES
Stage Manager ... JOHN H. SELWYN
LAST NIGHTS
AND LAST MATINEES
of the great event of the season.
G. L. FOX,
in his inimitable impersonation of the
RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.
Last matinees, WEDNESDAY, March 22, and SATURDAY, 18.

In preparation, a totally original drama, entitled HORIZON, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, in which, by his kind permission, MISS AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will appear, and a company selected for its special fitness to the costumes, postures and life-like personages represented.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
GREAT SUCCESS.
STARTLING EFFECTS. NEW SCENERY.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
Burlesque of LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Comedietta, ATCHI.

**STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.**
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, 17—ROBERT LE DIABLE, with Mrs. LICHTMAY in her great role as Alice, with full chorus and orchestra. Box-office now open.

MARIE SEEBACH AT FOURTEENTH-street Theatre, two more nights, on the return from Washington, Monday, March 20, last benefit of Mme. Marie Seebach. Fanchon the Cricket, (Die Grille.) Seebach—Fanchon. Veneta, Fadet. On this occasion Mme. Seebach will deliver a farewell address. Tuesday, March 21, Othello. Seebach—Desdemona; Veneta, Emilie; Harry, Iago. Debut of Henry Wettsohn as Othello.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S CHAT ON IRISH Bulls and Facetiae of all Nations. Association Hall, TUESDAY-EVENING, March 21.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German. No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

**AMENIA SEMINARY.**
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 27TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. E. D. GARDNER, Principal.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. FELLOWES, JR., BIRNEY FELLOWES.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1873.
C. FELLOWES, JR., } General Partners.
BIRNEY FELLOWES, }
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign in liquidation.
F. M. KETCHUM,
GEO. PHIPPS,
T. BELKNAP, JR.

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of business as bankers under the firm name of KETCHUM & BELKNAP.
F. M. KETCHUM,
T. BELKNAP, JR.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.
THE FIRM OF HUTCHINSON & BROAS is this day dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business under the firm name of HUTCHINSON BROTHERS & CO., at Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.
L. B. HUTCHINSON,
D. J. HUTCHINSON,
S. E. SMITH.

## PROPOSALS.

**UNITED STATES APPRAISER'S STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 8, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 27th day of March, 1871, for furnishing, fitting and putting in place the iron shutters and doors of the United States Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Penn., as shown by drawings Nos. 8, 11 and 15, the schedule, and this advertisement.

Payments will be made monthly, on the estimate of the Superintendent, of the value of such work as may be completed and in place in the building, at the rate of 90 per cent., 10 per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The work will require to be all completed and put in place within three months after the contract is signed, and the contractor has been notified to go on with the work.

Plans and specifications of the shutters and forms for proposals, can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Bidders will also be permitted to submit proposals, based on their own designs, explanatory drawings and specifications of which must accompany the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of shutters, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Bids for Fire-proof Shutters, Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." CHARLES S. CLOSE, Superintendent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
LAST WEEK, AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
OF
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Principal characters by
Messrs. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, J. H. McVICKER, SHERIDAN, ANDERSON, FENNO, Mmes. PATEMAN and SELDEN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Dixon & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, March 20,
will be produced Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
THIRTEENTH
WEEK
AND LAST
BUT ONE
of
SARATOGA.
Last Matinee but one SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock. MONDAY next, Benefit of Mr. James Lewis.
SARATOGA! SARATOGA!
Mr. Boucicault's last and most brilliant play shortly.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
New and Brilliant Attractions.
APPEARANCE OF THE RUNNELLS FAMILY.
Third Week of the
MAJILTONS, THE RITTERS, THE SHIGEOS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

**LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.**
THE
ZINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GORGEOUS BRIGAND ENTREE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE UNRIVALED
BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE.
GEORGE DONALD,
THE CHAMPION
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Acrobatic, Athletic and Gymnastic Skill.
BEAUTIFUL HORSES, PONIES, &c.

**THE SUNDAY EDITION**
of the
**DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19,**
will contain
**AN ORIGINAL STORY**
written for this paper, and several
SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

**S. P. AVERY'S**
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
Water-color drawings, objects of art, antiques, &c. Now on exhibition every DAY and EVENING, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., until time of sale, (on account of Mr. Avery's departure for Europe,) MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21.

## LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
FRIDAY, March 17, *Cardinal de Richelieu.*
FRIDAY, March 24, *Galileo.*
FRIDAY, March 31, *Oliver Cromwell.*
FRIDAY, April 7, *Daniel Webster.*
At 8 P. M.
Course tickets $2, single tickets $1.
For sale at Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Full membership ticket of the Y. M. C. A., will admit gentleman and lady free.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall.—SATURDAY, March 18, the lecture will be delivered by Jas. B. Hodgskin, Esq., on Work, Weather and Wealth. Tickets gratis at the Office and Reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER!!**

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils, At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

**ACADEMY OF DANCING.**
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

## AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
**S. P. AVERY'S**
COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUES, &c., to be sold at auction on account of his GOING TO EUROPE, embracing many entirely new and valuable paintings by celebrated American and foreign artists, not before offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity for collectors to procure choice works, and as usual in Mr. Avery's sale there will be no reservation whatever, and many things, as is always the case, will be sold very low.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN
at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., EVERY DAY AND EVENING until time of sale, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock precisely. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
400 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,600 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
225 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 3 East River:
FRESH PALERMO ORANGES AND LEMONS.
2,256 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,238 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Immediately after, on same pier:
2,686 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.
WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
o14-law6mF Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their offices, No. 69 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1870.
BERNARD McFEELY, } Executors.
BERNARD McCLOSKEY, }
s16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Peer, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, } Executors.
s23-law6mF* GEORGE H. PECK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George E. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, } Executors, &c.
WILLIAM PEET, }
d2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.
d30-law6mF*

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 124 and 126 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., all prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th-st. and 37th.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 236 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

## PARISIAN PICTURES.

**The Mardi Gras, Past and Present—In the Tuileries Gardens—The Fine Arts Revived—The Siege and the Zoological Gardens—Alleged Prussian Barbarities—A Sad Accident.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1871.

This "Mardi Gras," in the year of grace 1871, the closing day of carnival passes away, shorn of all the tinsel glory in which it delighted to display itself in the last declining years of the Empire. For several years past there has been a warning in the splendor of this Christian festival in gay Paris, but we never dreamed it would come at last to this complexion. A faint attempt at wit was made in the distribution of a print representing the procession of the "Boeuf Gras," escorted by King WILLIAM, BISMARCK, MOLTKE & Co., but this effort was crushed in its birth by the authorities, who found that, poor as it was, the satire might tend to irritate the conquerors and lead to heavier exactions, and even violence, if the project of the famous Prussian procession through Paris should be realized. The streets are filled with lounging Mobiles looking [illegible] and [illegible], and anxious to return to their country homes and hard out-door labor. They [illegible] in groups at the very middle of the carriage-way in the Rue Castiglione without much fear of being disturbed by passing carriages—these latter are few and far between, and the chapter of accidents from being run over no longer garnishes the "Varieties" column of the daily papers. The scene around the Tuileries is in most striking contrast to that of former days. On the gilded balcony from which the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial received the respectful visit of the cortège of the "Boeuf Gras," distributing largesse to these faithful subjects, and in place of the crimson velvet cushions placed for the greater comfort of "august" elbows, hang shirts, socks and under nether garments of the invalids, drying in the morning air after having been wrung out on the mosaic floors of the Salle des Maréchaux and the Salle du Trone. How are the mighty fallen! These spacious halls have been occupied until now by sick and wounded soldiers, but I remarked this morning in passing that a general house-cleaning and moving are going on. Piles of mattresses fill the windows looking out on the private garden, and rows of iron bedsteads are folded ready for removal. This is preparatory to a thorough purification, commencing by fumigation, and terminating by an entire renovation by repainting and regilding, even to a scraping of the walls, not covered by valuable frescoes, and the planing of all the floors. So much hospital fever has prevailed in every one of the ambulances that the minutest precautions will be necessary to avoid the accumulation of germs of disease, which may give great trouble in the future.

THE TUILERIES.

The garden of the Tuileries—that part always before open to the public—is a sad wreck, viewed from without, but there is no serious damage done. The fine old chestnut-trees are intact, and the celebrated "20 Mars," which is the first to put forth its leaves, will doubtless bloom out regardless of the disasters it failed to portend. This tree established its claim to celebrity by appearing clad in tender green alone in all the garden on the day of the landing of the First Emperor from Elba. Since the late Empire it continued to augur prosperity to the dynasty by occasionally budding a week in advance of the above date, and must hereafter be considered as a false prophet and an impostor. The ground is terribly cut up by the horses of the artillery regiments which have been camped in the garden, and it will require some months of labor to restore the fine alleys and the sunny spots, where the children played in early Spring-time, to their former condition. The lovely basin, with its clear jet of water, has served as a horse-pond, and the sight of the beasts led by the artillery soldiers to drink around its edges, the lurid light of the smithy forges, the long rows of sheds for stabling along the Rue de Rivoli side, where the orange-trees used to flourish, forms one of the most striking contrasts between "now and then" to be seen in this metamorphosed city. Peace, which all hope for, will be the magician's wand to take off the ugly spell which has caused all this unsightliness.

MUSIC AND PAINTING.

There will be no "Salon" this year in the *Palais de l'Industrie*, as may be well imagined. The ambulance first established in this building was so invaded by small-pox and typhoid fever that it was necessary to transfer it to the Grand Hotel. Every effort is being made to purify all the public buildings occupied by the victims of the war, and so great energy is shown that within a week or two at furthest there will be no danger for the impatient crowd of strangers to make their appearance upon the boulevards. The "Conservatoire" was particularly fitted for an ambulance, owing to the fact that the walls were all whitewashed and the furniture of the simplest character. The only renovation necessary there can be accomplished by soap and hot water and a little lime. The classes will be resumed in the month of April, it being considered necessary to air the rooms for at least a month. During the siege some of the instrumental classes have been organized at the houses of the Professors. The singing classes have not been formed at all, owing to the absence of the greater number of the Professors.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

According to M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER the lions and tigers, especially the bears, in the Jardin des Plantes, show little signs of having greatly suffered. The lions when first offered the refuse meat for their repast, showed great disgust, but grew gradually accustomed to it and took it philosophically. A lioness and a jaguar died of consumption, doubtless from cold and a too dainty palate. The monkeys suffered more than any other of the animals—large numbers of them died of galloping consumption—while the birds and serpents are still flourishing, and unconscious of the dangers they have escaped from—famine and bombardment. The elephants have had their easy tempers quite soured by adversity, and M. GAUTIER says that while he was making his tour he was attracted toward them by the resistance of the largest to his cornac, who wanted to make him go in, while the two others he found offered the most singular aspect. They are greatly diminished, and their skeletons seemed to float about in a skin much too large for them. This skin, grisly, and cracked like dry clay, formed deep folds at the joints like an ill-fitting garment. Long wrinkles furrowed their thighs, and their thick membraneous ears fell on either side of their bald craniums like blackened, ragged flags. Their trunks, like gigantic leeches, and their tails, reminding me of the queues of the old hussars and postilions, they kept in continued movement. They had vainly stretched out their flexible proboscis to the public, and disappointed they turned their backs with air of irritation. These manifestations did not even suffice them, they began to howl with fury. Nothing can be imagined more strange, more lugubrious, more formidable than this cry of the elephant. When it is heard for the first time, it fills the bravest hearts with stupor. At first it is impossible to imagine whether it comes from heaven or hell, thunder or subterraneous growling. On this occasion their fierce, hoarse music terrified the rhinoceros, who turned tail and fled in dismay to the inner recesses of his abode." And all that for a few mouthfuls of bread, more or less! The poor brutes could not appreciate with us, that we were starving for the honor of France!

ALLEGED PRUSSIAN BARBARITIES.

*Le Figaro* is just now publishing, as a "feuilleton," (a sort of magazine article to which nearly all French papers devote the lower third of the first and occasionally the second page of their daily sheet), the diary of one of its regular contributors, written on a journey through the occupied regions to the westward of Paris. The editors of the *Figaro* guarantee the scrupulous exactness of these recitals in their most minute details. It is difficult to give credence to all the scenes of savage barbarity which the author had recounted to him by eye-witnesses. I give one or two of these horrid tales: "On the 2d of January a small detachment of free-shooters came to the house of a small farmer near Anet, a village celebrated as being the site of the chateau of DIANA of Poitiers. These brave fellows were served by their host with food and wine, when they left at once, without saying which route they intended to follow. A little while after a small Prussian corps came up. 'You have just had the visit of some free-shooters,' asked the officer. 'Yes, Sir.' 'Where are they gone?' 'I do not know,' replied the farmer; 'our free-shooters never tell where they intend to pass the night.' 'Did they go toward the wood?' 'I did not see which road they took.' The Prussian left with a discontented air, and continued his march. He had barely reached the edge of the wood of Anet when he was saluted by a volley of musketry. He returned precipitately to the village, and surrounded the farmer's house with his troops. 'Have you a strong rope, Sir,' asked our officer, with the haughty politeness belonging to his class. 'Yes, Sir.' 'Then stretch it from this window to the chimney yonder.' The farmer obeyed, without understanding this strange order. 'Call in your servants and range them with yourself along this rope.' The master, with his six farm servants, took their places. The window was open. The officer standing upon the door-sill with his revolver ready cocked threatened to shoot the first man that stirred; then gave an order for his men to approach the open window and discharge their guns into the bodies of his unresisting prisoners. This noble exploit accomplished, the young gentleman retired triumphant. The next day another party having found in a cottage an old hunting piece, shot down on the spot three men who were seated before the fire." These stories the author declares to have received from a personage whom he dares not name until the German troops have left the country, but which he will make public as soon as possible, with the certainty that his testimony will be received as irrefragable proof by the public of their entire veracity. At Chateaudun the horrors and cold-blooded ferocity make one's hair stand on end at the very idea of their possibility in this age of pretended civilization. A French retired officer, an old man, having remonstrated with a Prussian commander, was shot dead by him on the spot, and the body thrown out of the window. Twelve persons were smothered to death in the cellars. At dinner time the staff officers of the DUKE DE SAXE-MEININGEN, a Gen. WITTICH, a Prince ALBERT and other notables made an irruption into the Hotel der Grand Monarque and ordered a sumptuous repast for sixty persons. The master of the hotel, M. SENECHAL, fancying that this mark of preference would save his property from destruction, made every exertion to please his conquering guests. "Put flowers and a great many candles on the table," ordered the Duke of SAXE-MEININGEN. The repast was splendid, having for orchestral accompaniment the noise of the firing, the cries of the wounded and dying, the crackling of the flames of the burning buildings. The guests drank the health of their respective sovereigns, of Queen AUGUSTA, of BISMARCK, of DE MOLTKE, and other puissant personages. At last, when half the bottles in the cellar had been absorbed, Gen. WITTICH demanded Monsieur and Mme. SENECHAL: "You have given us an excellent dinner; I wish, therefore, to reward you with a bit of equally excellent advice. Gather up as quickly as possible your money and any other valuables most readily transported, and leave your house as fast as you can, for we are going to burn it down." The unfortunate people fell on their knees and implored to be spared, but the Duke of SAXE-MEININGEN called out to them, "If you do not take yourselves off instantly you will be burned with the house." And taking a light from the table, he went to a window and set fire to the curtains. All the other officers followed his example. Taking each a light in his hand, they spread throughout the extensive building, putting the flames to everything that was most inflammable. Those who went to the upper stories barely escaped being suffocated, the lower floor having been half consumed in a few moments. All this seems so incredible as to be stupefying; but I can relate a little incident which occurred near Paris, for which I vouch the truth, and which proves that it is not at all safe to ruffle the sensibilities of our conquering heroes. BROWN, the colored servitor of the ambulance, an American citizen from Baltimore, went to St. Denis last week with a party of gentlemen in one of the ambulance carriages, and while looking around him to take note of the chances and changes in this ancient city, since the occupation by the foreign troops, found himself suddenly in imminent danger of being run over by a fiery horse which was growing unmanageable. BROWN, not liking the prospect of immediate disaster, did not reflect more than one individual [illegible] second, but sprang aside with amazing agility, and in avoiding the beast kneeled over into a ditch a gentleman whose existence, much less his rank, were of not the slightest consequence to him previously. In a trice, before he had finished congratulating himself upon his escape, he was seized by two of the lightning-rod capped fellows and marched off to the guard-house, where he was kept for thirty-six hours in durance vile for disrespect to an officer! BROWN, it remains to be stated, is not to be persuaded that the Prussians are a great nation! He prefers the French decidedly, and will not be likely to trust himself outside the lines again.

SAD ACCIDENT.

I find this moment, in this morning's Paris *Journal*, a letter from a former Prefect of Cherbourg, a M. LEVAINVILLE to ARSENE HOUSSAYE, which contains so extraordinary a tale that it seems drawn from one of the old legends, and similar incidents were doubtless the origin of the tales of fierce dragons that came up from sea, in the olden days, and devoured every one along the coast. Many such legends are told by the old women in the cottages of the fishermen at Brittany:

MESSIEURS: It is all the more cruel for me to have to announce to you the sad news that your sister is no more; that the horrible catastrophe by which she found her death carried away from me my wife, my daughter, a nephew, and a niece. In an excursion to the rocks of Pen' March all these dear ones had taken their seats upon a great cliff which descended abruptly to the sea, more than thirty feet below. The sea was calm, not the slightest appearance of danger. To give greater security, if it had been possible to have the slightest fear, upon this cliff was a house, from the windows of which its occupants looked upon us, and with the experience of these courts, had no more uneasiness than ourselves, and did not for a moment suppose that there could be any imprudence in occupying a spot frequented by tourists every year, without any accident having ever occurred. I was a little distance from the group, talking with my mother. Suddenly, without anything to announce it, a furious wave dashed against the rock, flew up its rough sides, enveloped the whole party, and dashed them into the sea. No assistance was possible, besides, the unhappy victims were dead before being swallowed up by the waves. If your grief is great mine is immense, for I have lost in this frightful disaster the two beings I adored more than life, and my despair has no consolation but the firm hope that I may not long survive them."

The papers in Brittany are filled with accounts of this unheard-of horror. The Maritime Prefect of Brest gave orders to keep watch along the coast to find the bodies, but a week after only one had been found, that of the nephew, and it is presumed that the others have been cut to pieces by the sharp-edged sunken rocks upon which they fell. The place is called deservedly the "*Trou d'Enfer*," (hell-hole.) Four empty coffins are kept in the little chapel of the Pardon de Pen' March, by the side of the one containing that of the boy, awaiting their occupants. Mme. LEVAINVILLE was only thirty years of age, and Mme. BONNEMAIN (sister of Monsieur ARSENE HOUSSAYE) thirty-five. She resided at Laon, famed for the explosion of its citadel, and had taken refuge in Brittany from the horrors which devastated her own home.

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We have called attention before to the admirable course of lectures now projected by Dr. LORD, to be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association. The first, on "Richelieu," will be delivered this evening, and those on "Galileo," "Cromwell" and "Webster" will follow on successive Friday evenings. Words of commendation are hardly needed where one's reputation is so wide-spread as Dr. LORD's. The course he is now delivering during the day has been attended with such interest, and by such numbers of the *elite* of our City, that this repetition has been called for to take place at a time to suit our business men.

## WASHINGTON.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

seemed to be attributed to him. He replied that the country knew enough now to warrant legislation. Let the examination proceed, and when the report shall be made next December, they could adjust their legislation.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said, as he had yesterday voted for the resolution, he had been arraigned before the country by one of his own colleagues as being engaged in a dishonorable legislative trick. According to his colleague, and those who act with him, he alone is awake to the condition of things, and is seeking a remedy. He marveled as the right his colleague assumed to speak for gentlemen here, and to make his arraignment. His colleague held him up before the country. Was he to be hunted down at home because he differed with his colleague as to the mode of treatment? Was he to be exhibited as a trickster, in alliance with his opponent, because he did not see his way clear in this, a great deliberative body?

Mr. BUTLER inquired then why his colleague did not propose some measure of relief.

Mr. DAWES replied he wanted a practical measure, not excitement and futility. He repeated he wanted something to result in peace and harmony in fact.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, said he presided as Chairman of the caucus at which a measure was presented, consisting of the bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the bill of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER.) The report was adopted as the sense of the caucus that the bill should be introduced in the House. The question arose as to how far the vote in the caucus controlled action in the House, when the understanding was the members were not bound to support the details of the bill. The bill was never read in caucus. All were at liberty to support any measure which, in their judgment, would reach the object in view in a better manner. There were laws enough if they were only executed.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabama, asked if that were so, why were not the laws executed?

Mr. BLAIR would be glad if the gentleman would answer the question himself. Something must be done more than legislative enactment. In conclusion, he gave the reasons why he voted for a Select Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, was sorry his colleague (SHELLABARGER) had asked to be excused from serving on the Committee. He proceeded to comment on Mr. BUTLER's circular, saying, if the Committee, as alleged, was composed of a majority of secessionists and Know-nothings, let them keep on it one man who did not come within that category. He objected to the statement. It was not applicable to one of the eight Republicans on the Committee. He thought the Speaker was extremely fortunate in selecting such men, against whom no suspicion could be found. He desired to know whether the executive authorities wanted more legislation to keep the peace.

Mr. COX understood the Republican Senators were in caucus, and thought the Republicans here ought to call one to settle the question.

EXCUSED FROM THE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. KELLEY, SHELLABARGER, BURDETT and BUTLER were then severally excused, at their own requests, from serving on the Committee.

Mr. COBURN said they should apply the strong arm of the law to suppress the outrages. He thought somebody other than himself should help to make the record proposed by the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. STEVENSON said if there was hope for any other action than a bill at the present session, disorganized as the Republican Party was by the factions and spite and hate that disgraced it, it was in this Committee. He foresaw that the only hope for a remedy for the loyal people of the South was in the proposed investigation. He, as one to conduct it, did not despair of good results. He proposed to stand his ground, and wanted the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. COBURN) who has the nerve, to serve with him—a gentleman who will do and dare whatever duty may be put upon him.

After further remarks, Mr. COBURN was excused.

A motion was made to adjourn, and, at 2:35 o'clock, it prevailed, by a vote of yeas 105, to nays 87.

### Incendiaries Still at Work at Morristown—The Eleventh Fire.

With the trial and conviction of GIBSON KENT and the rest of the arrested incendiaries, at Morristown, it was hoped that the gangs which so long had kept the town in a state of terror had been entirely broken up. The sequel has proved the case. Two weeks ago the Post-office and adjoining buildings, constituting almost an entire block in the business portion of the town, were destroyed. Hardly had this fire been subdued when another almost as destructive one occurred, followed yesterday morning by still another. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in GREENWOOD & HAYES' steam saw-mill. Before the arrival of the firemen the flames had extended to an adjoining carpenter-shop, and it was only by the utmost exertions that the houses occupied by the proprietors, and situated near the mill, were saved. About forty workmen who were employed in the shops are thrown out of employment. The fire originated in a pile of light material in the back part of the building, which was undoubtedly set on fire. Tools to the value of $4,000 belonging to the workmen were destroyed and finished work valued at about the same amount. The proprietors suffer a total loss of $25,000 or $30,000 in addition to the losses of the workmen. The insurance amounts to only $8,000 in Newark and New-York companies.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City during the last week is an unusually large one, showing that in the matter of architectural improvements the Spring season opens auspiciously. The total number is ninety-five, of which over half are proposed for first-class-structures. The alterations in buildings projected are also not only numerous, but important and expensive in their character.

The second lecture of the course at the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, was delivered last evening by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, who gave as his subject: "An Hour's Trip into the Invisible World." The lecturer said that there had been considerable discussion raised on account of the title he had given to his address, some supposing that he intended to make an investigation of Spiritualism, but instead he should simply speak of that portion of the material world lying around us, but not visible to our natural eyes. He then gave a short account of the origin of the microscope, and of the many benefits mankind had derived from its use, and closed by urging all fathers to procure good instruments for their families, as they would combine more instruction and amusement than anything else he knew of.

FREDERICK HAGSTAD, who personated a detective and endeavored to extort $50 from Mrs. MARY A. GOODRICH, in consideration of the "influence" which he promised to use with the Tombs Magistrates in behalf of the release of her son, charged with petit larceny, was yesterday convicted in the Court of Special Sessions. Judge DOWLING sent him to the Penitentiary for six months and fined him $50. In passing sentence the Judge said: "We try to keep this Court free from shysters and skinners, although it sometimes gets a bad name; but if I wanted to find a skinner or shyster I'd go and look for him in the General Sessions or District-Attorney's office."

A very interesting lecture on "Rome and the Pope" was delivered yesterday by J. G. GERARD, Esq., in Grammar School No. 51, Forty-fourth-street. The memorable curiosities of Rome were enumerated and depicted in a masterly manner. The speaker made use of a fine collection of pictures to elucidate his subject. Mr. JOHN JASPER, the able Principal of the school, complimented Mr. GERARD and presented him with a basket of flowers. The pupils were delighted with the entertainment, and reflected great credit on their director by their demeanor.

A heavy truck laden with railroad iron, and drawn by six horses, was proceeding up Canal-street, a few days ago, when the wheels passed over the feet of a fine bay horse attached to a cart. The hoof of the poor animal's right fore foot was completely torn off. The driver of the truck, although he had a clear space of fifty feet on the off side, would not draw off the car track upon which the fore feet of the cart-horse rested. The driver of the iron truck got clear, as the owner of the cart would not prosecute him, preferring to bring a civil action for the value of the horse.

The case of JANE N. BURROWS against THOMAS BURROWS, a suit for absolute divorce, came up, yesterday, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge JONES, on a motion for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee, and an injunction in favor of the plaintiff restraining the defendant from alienating his real estate. The defendant is represented as being worth $250,000 in real and personal property, and in this case denies specifically each and every allegation of the plaintiff. The decision is reserved.

At an early hour yesterday morning a defective flue set fire to the laundry of THOMAS E. CABLE, on the fourth floor of No. 132 Broadway, doing a damage of $300 to the stock, which is insured for $1,200 in the Hope, Glenn's Falls, Hanover, Adriatic and Clinton Insurance Companies. The building, which is owned by the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, was so greatly damaged that $1,000 will be required to put it in order.

Mme. MOURAILE, Secretary of the ladies of the French Bazaar Committee in this City, has received a letter from M. MONEI, President of the Comite de Secours at Strasbourg, acknowledging the receipt of a remittance of $10,000 for the sufferers at Strasbourg. A report accompanying the communication shows that relief was afforded by the Committee to not less than 25,000 destitute people in Strasbourg.

Mlle. OTHILIE BOUSSON, who lately forwarded in the steamer *Supply* goods for the relief of the destitute inhabitants of France, valued at $800, will soon have ready for shipment another supply three times as large, and she is now collecting from the farmers in this country grain intended for seeds for the French peasants. About 200 bags are announced to be ready for transportation by the French farmers of Pennsylvania. Grain intended for the purpose should be sent to her before the end of next week.

A large number of prominent German citizens of the Nineteenth Ward met last evening at [illegible] and formed themselves into a Protective and Vigilant Association for the purpose of protecting life and property, and to effect some measures to suppress the rowdy element which predominates in that Ward. Mr. MICHELS was elected President, Mr. [illegible] Vice-President, Messrs. PAPENHEIM and [illegible] Secretaries, and Mr. WEBER Treasurer.

PATRICK H. GREEN, twelve years of age, who lives at No. 382 East Twenty-[illegible]-street, while playing with a Derringer pistol yesterday morning, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of the weapon, which he was holding at the moment in such a position that the ball entered his head behind the right ear. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Apollo Hall, located on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, is to be immediately subjected to a variety of internal changes by its owner, Mr. PETER GILSEY, so as to fit it for a place of public amusement. When the alterations are completed, it is rumored that it will first be occupied as a minstrel hall by the Newcomb & Arlington troupe.

There is a falling off daily in the number of applications for pensions both at the Custom-house and at the Sub-treasury building. At the Custom-house yesterday, about 150 women applied, receiving in the aggregate about $9,000. At the Sub-treasury an equal number of men were paid, receiving about $4,000. Most of the women have $8 a month, and the men but $2.

A meeting of the different Committees appointed to raise funds for the erection of the new Catholic Cathedral was held last evening at the residence of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, No. 218 Madison-avenue. The total amount of subscriptions already received was announced to be $121,850, and the general progress of the movement was reported to be of a very satisfactory character.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMANN, at No. 104 East Thirtieth-street, in the case of ANNIE RIDER, a domestic, aged thirty, who died from the effects of carbolic acid. The jury rendered a verdict of death from carbolic acid, but expressed themselves unable to decide whether it was a case of suicide or not.

Three sneak-thieves entered the New-York Eclectic Library, No. 129 East Seventeenth-street, Monday afternoon, and having diverted the attention of the librarian robbed the till of $60. The same three, probably, have lately done the same at NEEDHAM's piano factory, Third-avenue, and at two other establishments.

The trials for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on the colored sailors of the ship *Neptune*, by Capt. PEABODY, her master, were continued yesterday, before Judge CURTIS, in the Marine Court. No new testimony was adduced, and the cases are still unfinished.

MILES O'DONNELL and GEORGE MEAD, wholesale liquor-dealers, at No. 161 Chambers-street, who were charged with using false brands and with removing distilled spirits without canceling the stamps, were discharged, yesterday, by order of United States Commissioner SHIELDS.

ADOLPH KEEP was committed for trial, yesterday, by United States Commissioner DAVENPORT, on a charge of perjury in having sworn, during the trial of ALEXIS NICOLAI for counterfeiting, that the prisoner was not detected in the commission of the offense.

ALEXIS NICHOLAI, the Russian counterfeiter, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, on Wednesday, was yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge WOODRUFF, and to pay a fine of $10.

JAMES FITZPATRICK and MICHAEL ROONEY were committed to answer at Essex Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of robbing THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, of No. 344 East Ninth-street, in Tompkins-square, on the previous evening.

Les Amis de la Gaieté gave their forty-first annual *bal masque et paré*, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was a creditable affair, and largely patronized by a select portion of our French residents.

We are assured that REDMOND TULLY, who was robbed in a panel-house on Sunday night, is not a Captain in the United States Army. There is no officer of that name in the service.

### BROOKLYN.

Pierrepont-street has been paved with Nicolson pavement at a cost of $30,000 by the city, but the property-holders in this thoroughfare assert that they did not ask to have this questionable improvement made, and therefore refuse to pay for it. They have notified the authorities of their intention to appeal to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining them from levying the assessment.

About 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the roof of the two-story frame dwelling No. 113 Navy-street, Brooklyn, owned by OWEN COYLE, and occupied by families named O'BRIEN and LARKIN. The damage amounted to $2,000 on the building, and $1,000 on the furniture of the tenants. The flames communicated to No. 115, owned also by Mr. COYLE, which was damaged $1,000, and to No. 117, owned and occupied by Mrs. FARLEY. The latter dwelling was damaged $5,000, and fully insured. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney.

The investigation relative to the fire at the Grand-street railroad stables was continued, yesterday, by the Fire Marshal. The evidence taken was simply confirmatory of the report published in the TIMES of the disaster. The President of the line stated that the Company's loss will not be less than $16,000.

The house of BRIDGET BOYLE, at No. 431 Baltic-street, was set on fire, yesterday afternoon, by some children who were playing with matches. By the prompt appearance of the firemen the flames were extinguished before they had done much damage.

By the weekly report of the Superintendent of the Poor, it appears that there are now 2,851 persons in the county institutions at Flatbush, an increase of twelve within the past week. There are fifty-two small-pox patients in the hospital.

### LONG ISLAND.

Much indignation is felt and some expressed by the residents of Flushing at the open way in which the law regulating the sale of intoxicating drink is broken in the village of Flushing. Not only have more than half the proprietors of drinking shops refused to take out licenses, but the Sunday clause is openly violated by all. One of the county officers and a candidate for another at the coming town election is a rum-seller, and with the rest is an habitual breaker of the law, his establishment being open Sundays as well as other days. One of the saloons seems to be patronized almost entirely by boys.

Yesterday there was one death from small-pox in the small-pox quarantine inclosure, Long Island City. Two new cases were reported to the Health Officer of Newtown, from Newtown Village; also two new cases at East Meadow—a lady and her child. The Board of Health of Newtown was called together, but adjourned for want of a quorum. This is the third case in Newtown Village within the week.

### NEW-JERSEY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Police discovered a burglar in NORRIS & DUNHAM'S clothing-store, Jersey City. He was industriously sorting goods by means of the lighted gas, apparently unaware that the store windows were unshuttered. The Police surrounded the house, and, when the alarm was given, the fellow adroitly hoisted himself by means of a rope to the skylight, and jumped down to the back yard, a distance of about fourteen feet. He was immediately captured, and taken to the Police Station, where he gave his name as WM. MURRAY. He effected an entrance through the skylight, and admitted that he was a professional burglar. On examining the store, about $200 worth of clothing, carefully sorted and packed, was lying ready to be brought away. A jimmy and rope were also found. He was committed to jail, to await trial.

In the Essex County Orphans' Court at Newark, yesterday, HENRY WEAVER applied for the guardianship of three minor children of ISAAC FREEMAN, deceased. The children's mother is also dead, and property to the amount of $50,000, mostly in real estate, is left to the children. WEAVER is their maternal grandfather. A petition, signed by many relatives of the deceased Mr. FREEMAN, was also presented to the Court, asking for the appointment of JAMES PECK as guardian and administrator. The Court decided that without valid objection the guardianship was vested by right of kin in WEAVER, but as he was the keeper of a small tavern, in which the law had been repeatedly violated, and was moreover a man of gross ignorance, his application must be denied.

MATTHIAS LUTER died yesterday at the German Hospital. He was found on Wednesday afternoon lying in an insensible condition in the yard of WORRTH's brewery, Madison-street. He was taken by Mr. WORRTH into the engine-room, and left lying there, as it was supposed, intoxicated. On entering the room toward evening, Mr. WORRTH found that the man was dying, and a further examination showed that he had been terribly abused, and had received fatal injuries upon the head. He was removed to the German Hospital, where he died. The matter has been given into the hands of Dr. DODD, the County Physician, and will be investigated.

Late on Wednesday night while ALBERT HIRSCHEL was swilling his lager in SAUER'S saloon, at Elizabeth, a couple of bullies entered and commenced picking a quarrel with the German, when the latter drew his knife in self-defense. His aggressors armed themselves with tumblers and belabored the unaided Teuton in a brutal manner, particularly about the head, which they literally mashed. HIRSCHEL, however, did some effective work with his knife on his assailants, who, fearing arrest, beat a hasty retreat before the Police put in an appearance.

An impostor traveling under the names of Geo. Well and Willis, claiming to be connected with the Masonic lodges of Connecticut, Ohio and New-Hampshire, is endeavoring to [illegible] individual members of a similar order in Newark, Orange and Jersey City. His photograph has been secured in Orange, and is being circulated generally in order to make his appearance familiar, should he continue to ply his fraudulent vocation in this neighborhood.

The financial report of the Hoboken City Treasury shows receipts amounting to $[illegible] 88, and disbursements to the amount of $[illegible] 80, leaving a balance in favor of the city of $16,742 18. The net indebtedness is $175,321 31, to cover which the city owns property valued at $[illegible].

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Anthony ordered to receiving-ship *Vermont*; Masters Edward H. Green, Willie Swift, W. H. Reder, Frederick Singer, Albert Force and Andrew Dunlop ordered to signal duty at Washington; Pay-master A. M. Haskell ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Commander R. F. Bradford detached from Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ordered to special duty as Inspector of Ordnance; Master J. W. Miller detached from the *Narragansett* and ordered to the *Shawmut*; Pay-master James Fulton from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 16.—American Securities opened firm and closed easier. Stocks opened firm, closed firmer and higher. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 1½ P. M. | 5 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 91⅞ | .... | 92 |
| Consols for account | 92 | .... | 92⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, '62, old | 92½ | 92 | 92 |
| United States 5-20s, '65, old | 91⅞ | 91½ | 91½ |
| United States 5-20s, '67 | 90⅞ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| United States 10-40s | 89 | .... | 88⅞ |
| Illinois Cen. Railroad Shares | 110½ | .... | 110½ |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Atl. & Gt. West. R. R. Shares | 25 | 25 | 25 |

LONDON, March 16.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault is £30,000 greater than last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm, and closed with a hardening tendency. Middling opened at 7¼d., and closed at 7¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7½d., and closed at 7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Barley, 4s. 6d. ℔ bushel. PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Lard, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 50s. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, March 16.—LINSEED-OIL, £31 5s.@£31 10s. ℔ ton.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 25¾, cash; $1 26¼, seller April; during the afternoon, dull and unchanged. CORN firm and higher; closed at 54½c., cash; 54¾c., seller April; during the afternoon, dull and unchanged. OATS quiet; No. 2, 49½c. for regular; 50c.@50½c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. RYE firm and higher at 91c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and firm at 80c.@82c. HIGHWINES quiet and firm at 86c. PROVISIONS easier. MESS PORK firm at $20 25@$20 50. LARD quiet and firm at 12c.@12¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS quiet at 7½c.@7¾c. Rough SIDES, 9c., loose. CUMBERLANDS, 8¼c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 12½c.@13½c. LIVE HOGS active at $6 55@$7 50. CATTLE moderately active and firm at $3 70@$6 37½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—COTTON firmer, held higher; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross, 238 bales; exports, to the Continent, 510 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 335 bales; stock, 11,706 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street superfine, $6 62½@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $6 62½@$6 [illegible]; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. CLOVER-SEED quiet at $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull, except choice; choice White, $2 05@$2 15; fair to prime, $1 80@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; fair to good, $1 55@$1 75; common $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 60@$1 65. CORN firm; White Southern, 85c.@86c.; Yellow do. 85c. OATS dull, 62c.@65c. MESS PORK steady at $22. BACON firm; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Rib sides, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 12c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. LARD steady at 13½c. WHISKY firm at 92c.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—COTTON nominally higher at 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR dull; superfine Winter, $5 75@$6; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; Iowa Spring, $1 22@$1 26; prime to strictly prime Fall Red, $1 50@$1 55. CORN active at 53c.@54c. for Mixed, in bulk; 57c. for Yellow. OATS active at 52c.@55c., in bulk; 57c.@60c. sacked. BARLEY steady at $1 10 for Choice Iowa Spring. RYE firmer at 85c.@86c. WHISKY quiet at 88c. PORK dull at $21. Bulk Shoulders, 7½c. BACON dull; Clear Sides, poor cooperage, 11½c. Plain and Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c. LARD—Nothing done. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. HOGS and CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 14¾c.@15c.; do. Gulf, 15¼c.@15¾c. BARK firm; No. 1 Quercitron, $31. CLOVER-SEED sells freely at 11¼c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Wheat Extra Family at $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio, $7@$7 75. WHEAT firm; White Southern, $1 65. RYE unchanged. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 83c.@85c. OATS dull at 63½c.@65c. COFFEE firm; stock scarce. SUGAR steady; Fair and Good Refining Cuba, 8½c.@8⅝c. MOLASSES sells at 32½c.@35c. for Muscovado; 31c.@34½c. for Clayed. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. MESS PORK, $22. WHISKY held at 93c. for Western Iron.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. CORN dull; sales, two cars at 87c. OATS firm; sales, one car Western at 62c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for bolted; $1 80 for unbolted ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 52c.; Millfeed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6, and to Albany, $3 20 ℔ ton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—FLOUR nominally unchanged, but concessions must be made to effect sales. WHEAT—Spring inactive and nominal; sales 1 car White at $1 62. CORN firm; sales 8 cars New and Old at 74c., on the track. OATS nominal at 59c. for Western. RYE held at $1 10. BARLEY lower and quiet at 85c. for State, 85c.@90c. for Canada, 90c.@95c. for Western. PEAS held at about $1 25. SEEDS firmer; sales 500 bags at $7 25@$7 35 for Timothy, $7 50@$7 75 for Middling Clover, and $8 50 for Pea-vine Clover. PORK dull at $21. LARD dull at 13c.@13½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 90c.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—COTTON in good demand at full prices. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand at $6 50@$6 85. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand at $1 38@$1 40. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 57c.@58c. RYE firm, with a fair demand at $1 03@$1 05. OATS firm, with a fair demand; No. 2, 50c.@52c. BARLEY advancing and excited; sales 9,000 bushels at 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged; but little done. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales, 438 hhds. WHISKY firm, with a fair demand at 86c.

BUFFALO, March 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 247 cars against 303 cars last week. Better feeling in the market, and advanced ¼c. over yesterday. Sales, 155 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,280 to 1,449 ℔s., at $6 37½@$7 37½; 82 Michigan Steers and stockers at $5 75@$6 50; 104 Canada stockers, averaging 736 to 872 ℔s., at $5 12½@$5 25; 50 Canada Steers, 987 to 1,222 ℔s., at $5 25@$6 50; 42 Oxen, 1,477 ℔s., at $6 50; 15 State, 1,441 ℔s., at $6 25. SHEEP firm and steady; receipts light; sales, 93 head Ohio, averaging 85 ℔s., at $5 50; 125 Michigan, 66 to 83 ℔s., at $4 75@$5 50. HOGS dull; no sales.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—FLOUR firmer; Extra Spring, $5 75. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 25¼, cash. CORN, RYE and OATS unchanged. BARLEY advancing; sales at 73c. Dressed HOGS scarce; sales at $7 40. MESS PORK dull at $20. LARD, 12¼c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—COTTON active; Low Middling, 13c.; receipts, 1,039 bales; shipments, 3,204 bales; stock, 56,758 bales. FLOUR, LARD and BACON unchanged. CORN active at 73c. OATS firm and scarce at 64c.@66c. PORK dull at $22. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Sides, 10c.@11c.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—TOBACCO active; sales, 273 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$8 50; Low Leaf to Medium Bright Wrappers, $6 75@$21 50. COTTON firm; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN very quiet. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 86c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—COTTON active; prices advanced; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 2,327 bales; gross, 3,068 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,586 bales; to Bremen, 4,369 bales; to Cork, 3,078 bales; to Vera Cruz, 420 bales; sales, 10,600 bales; stock, 279,958 bales.

TOLEDO, March 16.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 49; No. 2 do., $1 44. CORN in good demand at full prices. OATS in good demand at full prices. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—WHEAT active and advanced 2c. No. 1 Red Winter, $1 45; No. 2 Red nominal at $1 40@$1 41. CORN quiet at 67c. OATS firm at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull and nominal at $6; Refined unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—WHEAT dull; no sales. RYE quiet. CORN drooping. BARLEY dull; market favors buyers; sales 450 bushels two-rowed State, in bags, at 85c. OATS dull and nominally unchanged.

NORFOLK, March 16.—COTTON firmer; offerings light; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,051 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,665 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,671 bales.

MOBILE, March 16.—COTTON very firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,033 bales; exports to the Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 935 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 61,764 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—COTTON in fair demand; prices advanced; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,451 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,160 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 73,575 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 381 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 27,074 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 16.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 118 bales; exports, coastwise, 271 bales; stock, 2,462 bales.

BOSTON, March 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 238 bales; gross, 2,549 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

DETROIT, March 16.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 75. CORN and OATS firmer. CLOVER-SEED lifeless.

[Advertisement.]

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—KNOX Spring styles, the most beautiful styles of the season; also KNOX, somehow or other, always manages to be on hand with his new and neat designs; he is sure to please also, for full well he knows the public wants and taste. Call on him, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. He will suit you.

### Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 16—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—R. W. Cooper, Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Jas. Mitchell, Jas. Gibson, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. M. A. Hatton, 5 children and servant.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| France | March 18 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Brussels | March 18 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Europa | March 18 | New-York | Glasgow |
| Manhattan | March 22 | New-York | Liverpool |

FOR HAVANA, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | March 18 | New-York | Havana |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:30 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M., 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M., 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M., 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, mail | 5 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M., 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M., 1:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 5 A. M., 5:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M., 4 P. M. |

### NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:09 | Sun sets....6:09 | Moon rises..4:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:12 | Gov. Island..6:02 | Hell Gate..7:34

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 16.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Aleppo, (Br.) Moreland, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; D. C. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Barks Inca, Lindsley, Maracaibo, via St. Kitts and Curacoa, Peres & Obanio; Jason, Bartel, Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Clara M. Goodrich, Cook, Portland, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs W. W. Lord, (Br.) Balin, Halifax, N. S., C. B. Swain & Son; Camille, Strout, Havana, James E. Phillips & Sons; Lizzie Troop, (Br.) Howell, Barbados, James W. Elwell & Co.; Geo. Neal, Barbados, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Annie Borland, Voorhis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eugene Borda, Dukes, Corpus Christi, Tupper & Beattie; Setegawa, Bryant, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Mary Burdett, Pease, Para, Burdett & Pond; Myrover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, —— March 2 and Queenstown March 3, with mdse. and 223 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong westerly gales up to the Banks, and since fine weather. March 4, lat. 47 50, lon. 48 20, passed a North German steamer bound E.; 15th, 10 A. M., passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 11½ A. M., passed a schr.-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince March 7, via Gonaives 8th, with mdse. to B. Murray, Jr. Was detained 10 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog. Left in port at Port-au-Prince steam-ship Hornet and schr. Carrie W. Clark, to leave 17th for Boston; schr. Willie F. Putnam, to leave 20th for Boston; schr. Mary A. Holt and brig Premier, wtg.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Monkchester, (of Shields,) Barker, Manila Nov. 19, with sugar and hemp to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had strong westerly gales off the Cape of Good Hope for 4 ds., and light winds and fine weather in the Atlantic; passed Anjier Dec. 4, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 18, and crossed the equator Feb. 12, in lon. 36 30.

Brig Michelina, (Ital.,) Cacace, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2. Feb. 17, lat. 37, lon. 33, had a hurricane from S. to S. W. lasting 48 hours, but received no damage.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Rogers, Messina Dec. 28, via Gibraltar Feb. 1, with fruit to John R. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had westerly gales in the Mediterranean and fine weather in the Atlantic.

Schr. A. E. Stevens, Parker, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Elmira Wooley, King, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal for Hudson River R. R. Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Minqua, Heany, Elizabethport, for Providence. While at anchor at Hart's Island sprung aleak, making about 300 strokes an hour, and returned to New-York for repairs.

Schr. E. G. Irving, Johnson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Huntley, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charley Miller, Pierce, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Crusade, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie E. Stevens, Stevens, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Merrick, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Finch, Pettigrew, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mariette Hand, Harding, Orient, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charter Oak, Mitchell, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Annie Barton, Herrick, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William H. West, Higgins, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. J. H. Horton, Newcomb, Wellfleet, with fish to E. T. Crowell.

Schr. Manantico, Lepold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Stockham, Price, Baltimore, for Bristol.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buel, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Raymond, New-Haven.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. Abagail Haise, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. M. & H. Gould, White, Providence.

Schr. Hickory, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.

Schr. George Rogers, Higgins, New-Haven.

Schr. George W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Barger, Stamford.

Schr. Bonner, Gates, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Minor, New-Haven.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. F. Crowell, Howes, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Marietta, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. L. Holway, Bryant, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Cleveland, Providence.

Schr. Macona, Monson, Dayton, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Isabella Alberto, Allen, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. G. Floyd, Gifford, Newport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Willard, Greenport.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Sandwich.

Schr. Wave, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Bronx, Roberts, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ships Aleppo, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; Georgia, for Charleston.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., thick and raining.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 16.—Arr. brigs L. L. Squires, from Messina; Cosmos, from Savannah; schr. Quoddy from New-York. Spoken March 14, off Nantucket, brig M. C. Haskell, from Rockland for New-Orleans.

BOSTON, March 16.—Arr. barks Jennie Cushman, from Gori; Reunion, from New-Orleans; brigs Cosmos, Jamaica; Isadora, St. Marc; Uden, Turk's Island; E. H. Kennedy, New-Orleans; schrs. Mary Baker, Miragoane; Lugano, Monti-Christo.

Sld. steam-ship Batavia, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 16.—Arr. brig Lucy W. Snow, New-Orleans, Boston; schrs. Mary E. Dyer, for Boston; Emma L. Gregory, Florida, Elizabeth; Onward, Nantucket, do.; Morelight, Calais, do.; Alice C. Fox, Portland, do.; A. L. Putnam, of Provincetown; sloop Eastern Star, St. George, Me., New-York.

Sld. brigs Delmont Locke and Nuevitas, schrs. George & Albert, Emma L. Gregory, Florida, Morelight, Alice C. Fox, Elizabeth and Onward.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 14.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, March 16.—Arr. bark Griffiths, from New-York, at Matanzas.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

**Arrivals Out.**

LONDON, March 16.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship America, Capt. Bussius, from New-York March 4, touched at Southampton, to-day, en route for Bremen.

The Allan steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland March 4, touched at Moville, to-day, en route to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, March 16.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, from New-York, for Glasgow, touched here to-day.

FRENCH CLOCKS

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,

NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,

MUSICAL BOXES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

SILK AND PONGEE SUN UMBRELLAS.

PARASOLS

"EN TOUT CAS" AND "RAIN DE NEW" OF THE BEST LONDON MAKE. ALSO,

CANES, RIDING STICKS, AND WHIPS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SELECT LINE OF

BOHEMIAN GARNET JEWELRY.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

UNION-SQUARE,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, AT THE STORE CORNER OF

CHERRY AND CATHARINE STS.,

THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

AT HALF PRICE.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 Lombard-st., London.

Bills of Exchange

ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Commercial Credits,

Cable Transfers,

CIRCULAR LETTERS

FOR TRAVELERS.

Available in all parts of the world. We allow interest on deposits of gold and currency, and checks to pass through the Clearing-house.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

A. Raymond & Co.,

CORNER FULTON and NASSAU STS.

CLOTHIERS.

SPRING OVERCOATS

For 1871.

RICH, NEAT AND STYLISH.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the DAILY TIMES FOR MARCH 19, will contain AN ORIGINAL STORY written for this paper, and several SPECIAL ARTICLES OF GREAT INTEREST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF

Bronze and Imitation Bronze

GAS FIXTURES,

AT

MUCH LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

These goods are of the newest patterns, and in finish superior to any in the market. To those furnishing houses this is an opportunity to procure the

BEST CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,

at a less price than they would pay for inferior fixtures.

It is our intention to give up entirely this branch of our business, which causes so great a reduction in price.

Ball, Black & Co.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N.Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER

RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, GUARANTEED BY

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,

UNDER PERPETUAL LEASE.

These Bonds are due in 1900, bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, February and August, free of Government tax; issue limited to $16,000 per mile; can be registered; can also be converted into a guaranteed Preferred Stock, retaining same security and rate of interest.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are bound to pay the coupons for interest on the bonds as they mature, also if converted, a perpetual dividend of 7 per cent. semi-annually on the guaranteed Preferred Stock.

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